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League Sits in Judgment On Soviet Aggression; Brazil Bares Red Plot

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 9, 1939

War Summary: Sea Operations Intensified

By the Associated Press

The League of Nations sat in judgment today on Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland.

But the exponent of collective security in the days when the League condemned other powers—Germany, Italy and Japan—was without a representative as the League Council opened the proceedings on Finland's charges of aggression.

Moscow's drive on Finland, reinforced by proclamation of a blockade, continued with conflicting reports of effectiveness.

Red Army communiqué asserted advances had been made on the flanks and in a northern direction in one section of the Karelian Isthmus zone.

The Finns, against this, set their claim that 200,000 Russians had been repulsed in the Karelian Isthmus fighting and 100 tanks disabled. The loss of Hogland Island and withdrawal of defense troops on the central front was acknowledged.

In the war among Germany, Britain and France the sea continued to be the main theater of operations although the Nazi High Command reported French dugouts blown up on the Western Front and the French High Command asserted renewed attacks by German patrols had been repulsed.

Sea developments reported included:

In addition to a German submarine bombed and sunk by a British warplane in yesterday's operations, the British said at least one, and possibly two, more went down.

The German steamer Henning Oldendorff, 3,468 tons, was captured by the British.

The British steamer Brandon, 6,668 tons, was torpedoed and sunk with nine crewmen lost and four injured.

An explosion destroyed the British steamer Corea, 751 tons, last night with eight persons missing.

The Japanese freighter Azuma Maru, 6,646 tons, was unreported after an S. O. S. yesterday from Scottish waters.

The French steamer Dinard, 525 tons, went down with two of her crew missing after a collision.

The Danish steamer Scotia, 2,400 tons, was sunk in the North Sea with 21 crewmen killed.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6 and 7.

Red Revolutionary Plot Charged in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Arrest of 101 students, workers and Army men charged with attempting to spread Communist propaganda in Brazil to prepare for revolutionary activities was disclosed Dec. 8.

Mexican Deputies Shelve Vote on Red Ban

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies ended an all-night debate early Dec. 9 without approving dissolution of the Communist Party in Mexico. The issue arose over attacks made by Communists on President Cardenas' condemnation of the Soviet Russian invasion of Finland. The Chamber voted confidence in Señor Cardenas for his stand, however.

Lawrence Acquitted in Pennsylvania Case

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's Democratic Chairman, David L. Lawrence, was acquitted Dec. 7 of charges of blackmail, and conspiracy to favor a gravel company on state contracts. The jury which heard 21 days of testimony brought in the verdict after 5 hours and 33 minutes' deliberation.

Training of Youth Is Urged In 'Nobility of Honest Toil'

Recommendation that work schools be established to train youth in the "nobility of honest toil" was made today by Frederick G. Hughes, General Manager of the New Departure Division of the General Motors Corporation, at the opening morning session of the second day of the Annual Meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Hotel Statler.

In a survey of unemployed in the State of Connecticut, Mr. Hughes found that 35 per cent of the unemployed were school youths between the ages of 16 and 25. Why, therefore, he asked, should we continue to turn out these scores of youths unable to find a job?

Factory Type

These schools would be regular factory-type schools with benches and workships for indoor work in the winter. In the summertime, Mr. Hughes said, the work could be continued out of doors in the fields and the streets. In this way, he said, cities might reduce the maintenance cost of their public property and relieve the burdens of the secondary schools.

"New England needs most to train hands," he said, expressing the hope that they would not have to "live entirely through the grace of tourists." There are those, he said, who might complain that this is regimentation but it would be better to accept this sterner method now, making it much easier later to ease off.

The education laws which compel youths to attend schools until they are 18 years of age he termed "compulsory education." These laws sentence youths to school. Youth is entitled to learn how to work if it decides that is the better thing to do. Work should therefore be made more effective in the shorter hours that have been legislated. If youth is compelled to go to school, thus losing up to four years of unproductiveness, it should be the responsibility of the State to make good the loss of these years.

Junior Colleges were urged to prevent campus graft and politics by J. Hillis Miller, President of Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y., speaking before the New England Junior College Council at the secondary school meeting.

Mr. Miller launched out at the "clique membership" of fraternities which tends to deny freedom of action and thought. He also believes that students should not be allowed to make a profit out of the student body. School authorities should maintain a careful control over this latter phase, he asserted.

Graduate Schools

An attack on graduate schools was delivered by Prof. Ralph A Burns of Dartmouth College at the opening general session yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

"The so-called graduate school of education in New England is nothing more or less than a department of education expelled from the college proper with due pomp and ceremony by academic faculties," Professor Burns charged immediately after President Dr James B. Conant of Harvard, and Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education had explained the program at the Harvard Graduate School. "In short," Professor Burns added, "education departments at Boston University, Yale and Harvard were kicked upstairs; but the furnishings on the second floor were just the same as those on the first."

Taking the stand that teacher training belonged in the liberal arts colleges, Professor Burns maintained that the "graduate school theory is unsound because the arts college program preceding it makes no effort to encourage its best students to interest themselves in the profession."

"President Conant cannot expect his graduates to flow into his School of Education if they are

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The World At Your Fireside

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Trade Leader

H. W. Prentis, Jr.
President of the Armstrong Cork Company, who has been elected President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Industry Asks For Curbs On Federal Power

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—America's purpose today should be to increase the number of opportunities offered its individual citizen rather than to augment the powers of its Government in the realization that the United States has "only touched the border of our achievement," in the opinion of Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

Speaking at the forty-fourth annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers' Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria here last night, Mr. Willkie said that the United States had given the Federal Government extensive powers over its economic and financial mechanism and that the Government "seems to have tried to take over the functions of America's free economic enterprises, instead of taking care that those enterprises should function honestly and encouraging them to function more efficiently."

Speaking with Mr. Willkie on the same program was Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who defended many of the New Deal's reforms as necessary to meet changing conditions and warned his listeners that "our government is a part of our country's social and economic life."

"It cannot and will not withdraw," Senator Wheeler said.

Cites Many Benefits

Describing the American form of free enterprise as one chosen "because it has created more benefits for more people in less time than any other," Mr. Willkie said that today the United States stood alone among the great countries in its emphasis upon the rights of the individual. He added, how-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Whole Question Of Labor Board Up for Sifting

House inquiry promises thorough study from all angles — Wagner Act in for airing.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — The fourth great investigation of the single, most controversial, administrative agency of the United States Government starts next week, with a specially constituted House committee to carry it on: the inquiry into the 3-man Labor Relations Board, and the Wagner Act which it administers.

Complicating the matter are already the rival views of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and National Manufacturers Association, and dozens of other interested groups, let alone vigorous differences of opinion in Congress.

Three Indecisive Studies

There have been three Congressional investigations already and all inconclusive in the four-year Board history. The Board had hardly begun to function before the first Senatorial investigation was instituted by Senator Edward R Burke (D) of Nebraska. The Senate Committee at that time voted unanimously to postpone action, and dismiss the Burke charges.

A new Burke investigation started last session in the Senate Education and Labor Committee and is still under way. At the same time a third investigation began in the House Labor Committee. Charging dilatory tactics in the latter, a large majority in the House voted to constitute a special committee to supersede it and all but nine of the House Republicans voted for it, and 45 per cent of the Democrats. This new committee is under the chairmanship of Conservative, anti-New Deal Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia. The committee has been making an elaborate statistical compilation of the Labor Board's record and the first public hearing starts Monday, Dec. 11.

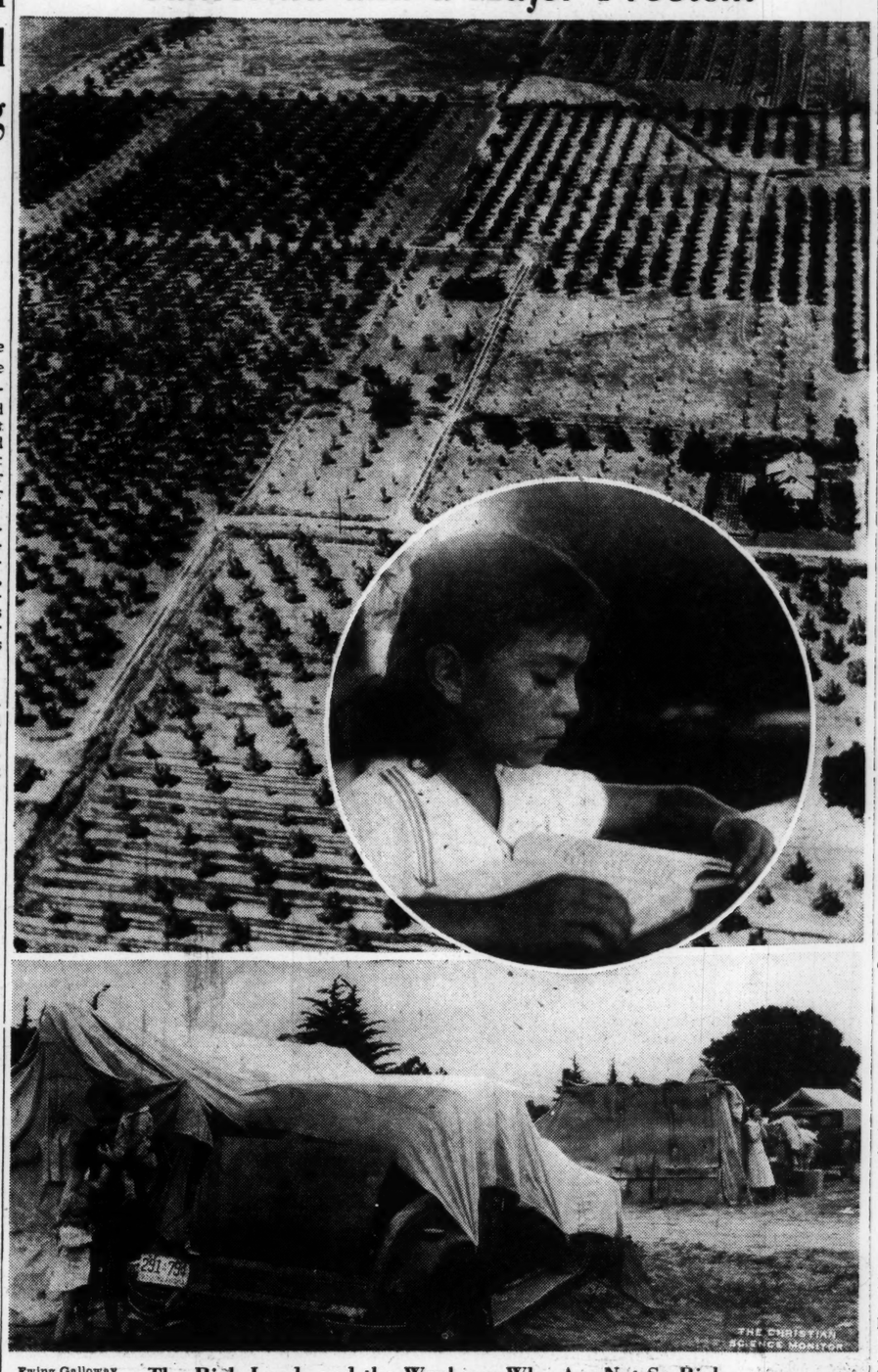
What Is Sought

The House directed a report from the Smith committee on the following points:

1. Has the Labor Board been fair and impartial, not only as between employers and employees, but also as between rival unions?
2. Has the Labor Relations Act increased or decreased labor disputes, increased or decreased employment, improved or injured general economic conditions?
3. Are changes in the act, and in the personnel of the Labor Relations Board, desirable to improve relations between employers and employees and between rival labor bodies?
4. Has the Board written into the act purposes not justified by its phraseology? Has the Board over-extended its area by in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

California and a Major Problem



Ewing Galloway

The Rich Lands and the Workers, Who Are Not So Rich

Above: An airplane view of a portion of the rich and productive Sacramento Valley. Below: A camp where migrant workers live who harvest the fruit and other crops. Inset: A problem within a problem—a child of one of the many families that move around the State, following the harvests.

Farm Labor strife grips West: Page 3.

Plan for Postwar Europe Divides the British People

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The temporary breathing space in the military activity of the West front is giving the British people the opportunity of clearing up one of the most debatable points in the whole struggle—the question of peace aims.

How wide are the differences in the country on this matter may be gauged from the fact that on the same day that Herbert Morrison, Labor leader, broadcast a tenative seven-point program of peace aims, Prime Minister Chamberlain was proclaiming over the air that it would be futile to evolve any definite program of the kind at present.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, in his Dec. 5 speech in Parliament stated categorically that beyond the immediate aim of ending the threat of an aggressive Germany, there was no likelihood of "substantial variation in this nation's war aims as outlined."

Lord Halifax and the Prime Minister were in fact holding strictly to the traditional British practice of not mortgaging the nation's future policy. This policy, based on the assumption that Empire interests demand the utmost freedom in meeting each situation as it arises, had long ago prevented full agreement with the League on its clearly stated ideals.

Traditionalists Still Strong

Today, backed by generations of Foreign Office experience and a good deal of Conservative public opinion, it places a restraining hand on the Liberal-Labor forces which argue that the old order has failed to bring security, that it must be replaced by a new order in Europe, and that a program for the change should be issued without delay.

For the moment the traditionalists are in a strong position.

At this critical period, Britain looks to its fleet. If the Navy successfully accomplishes the gigantic defense task which it is now engaged upon, there will be much difficulty in persuading many conservative Englishmen to accept any new system of collective security that does not leave the British Navy standing guard over British shores.

Moreover, Russia's advance into Finland has increased the difficulties for the Liberal-Labor groups. These groups base their program on the assumption that democracy is faced by a totalitarian revolution in Europe, which can only be met by a clearly defined

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

U. S.-British Ship Dispute Eased by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — The carefully laid foundations of American moral and economic support for the Allied cause may now be said to have successfully passed the most important test of their strength since repeal of the arms embargo.

The United States protest against Britain's seizure of German exports was carried out without serious incident. Thus the potentially serious conflict between the neutral shipping claims of the United States and the growing severity of the British blockade has reached an open climax after a long series of carefully concealed difficulties, and such pressure as there was has been eased.

A number of significant features of this incident are now visible in perspective:

1. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's language and choice of arguments were exceedingly mild, compared with the convictions both of Mr. Hull and his legal advisers in this matter. The State Department recognizes Britain's military necessity, but strongly feels that Britain is not entitled to violate international law merely because it considers that Germany has done so. Unlawful reprisals and the doctrine that "in war anything goes as long as you are not the first one to start it," are regarded by Mr. Hull and his advisers as difficult if not impossible to justify on the part of a nation which declares itself to be the defender of the law of nations.

Concepts at Variance

2. It is nevertheless recognized here that the United States concept of the law of the high seas is historically at variance with the British concept. Thus the United States contents itself in this case with stating its convictions, and holding the British Government responsible for damages arising out of interference with what is considered to be "genuinely neutral trade."

3. The willingness of Mr. Hull to moderate his protest stands, therefore, as the most striking evidence to date of the support of this country for the Allied cause.

The note significantly did not make major news in the Ameri-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

World Rallies To Aid Finns With Money And Munitions

Hoover heads relief drive in U. S. as others also help — British planes aid defense.

Help for Finland—money, munitions and moral support—today began to bulwark the sturdy Republic's battle against Soviet Russia.

In the United States, former President Hoover opened the "Finnish Relief Fund" offices in New York which welcomed an immediate flood of telegrams and contributions.

The New Jersey hotel men have voted to raise an amount equal to Finland's post-war debt installment—$234,000—and present it to the Finns.

President Roosevelt has instructed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to hold the Finnish debt payment of $234,693 due Dec. 15, pending Congressional action to apply it for benefit of the Finnish people.

British bombers—30 swift Blenheim planes—were reported to have reached Finland. Military equipment from England and other European countries was reported strengthening the Finnish defense.

British firms were reported supplying the Finns with 60,000 gas masks. Some 50 Italian planes already have been reported added to the Finnish air force. Swedish anti-tank guns were reported adding to the power of the Finnish defenders.

The Finnish High Command reported successes against the invaders, but the Russians, also claiming gains, were understood to be heavily re-enforcing their attacking divisions.

Meanwhile, in secret session, the League of Nations convened to hear the appeal of Finland for international action to halt the Russian invasion.

Hoover's Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—"Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.," is the sign lettered on the door of Room 2325 in the Graybar Building at 420 Lexington Avenue today, placed there at the order of Herbert Hoover, who is heading the campaign. It is the same quarters where what remains of former President Hoover's nation-wide campaign for relief of the sufferers in the World War is being carried on.

The Finnish relief offices were opened officially by Mr. Hoover yesterday, when a statement by him telegraphed from Los Angeles, Calif., was given out. It contained a general appeal for help to the little nation that is making "a heroic defense" against attack.

"America has a duty to do its part in the relief of the hideous suffering of the Finnish people," Mr. Hoover said. "Our people should have an outlet in which to express their individual and practical sympathy. I have consented to organize a nation-wide Finnish relief fund for this purpose.

"I appeal to the American people for its support. Finland is not a rich country. The people have little reserve for emergency. They are making a heroic defense. Air attacks have compelled the evacuation of civilians from their towns and cities. Hundreds of thousands of women and children have been driven from their homes in the middle of northern winter. Many are already, and more will be, refugees outside of their own country. Many are destitute. Others are without adequate shelter, clothing and food. This fund is for the purpose of serving these broad needs.

"The American Red Cross has appealed for funds to furnish medicines, hospital supplies, and many garments will be provided through their chapters. They should be supported. The two funds will cooperate fully."

Mr. Hoover stressed that while funds for the aid of the Finns were greatly needed, contributions to this end should not interfere with giving to help the needy of the United States and the people of Poland.

"I fully realize," he continued, "the present needs of many of our own people, and also the needs of the Polish people as well. I would not wish any contributions to this fund for Finland to lessen the support of all these needs.

"But in this time of our sorrow and sympathy for the plight of Finland America should also make sacrifices for them."

British Planes Aid

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 9 (AP) — Thirty British Blenheim bombing planes were reported today to have reached Finland to strengthen the Finnish air forces resisting the Russian invasion.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—British firms were reliably reported today to have arranged to supply 60,000 gas masks to Finland.

Summary of Soviet-Finnish War: Page 7.

Intimate Message from Washington

Diplomatic Chiefs at Washington Weighing Possibilities of Move for Peace in Europe—Far East Situation at Stake

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

What is the concrete reasoning behind the cautious belief here that conditions might favor a negotiated peace in the not too distant future?

It can positively be stated that some of the highest officials in the Government are at least actively exploring the possibilities.

No one of these officials wants to singe either his fingers or his reputation by rash or optimistic predictions. There is much pride in the asserted fact that American diplomacy is acting realistically in this war, seeking to avoid either wishful thinking or vaporous idealism. Yet in spite of this reticence, the hope will not down that the world may yet be spared a long war of attrition. President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Welles and a number of other ranking officials are at least making ready for the opportunity if it should arrive.

Briefly, the underlying reasoning is this: That peace may be negotiated either after an overwhelming victory or after a general stalemate. Either when one side is so powerful that it can impose the terms—presumably on a more generous basis this time—or when there is a sufficiently even balance of power no one can dictate the terms, and consequently a resort to the council table is the only feasible way out. The first set of alternatives is not yet in sight. The second may possibly be shaping up.

The Emergence of Russia

For Russia, in the eyes of a majority of responsible American officials, has emerged on the German side of the scales as a counterweight of such magnitude that a total Allied victory becomes less easy to count upon. The best hope of the Allies is for a bursting of the more rigorous National Socialist chains which bind Germany, so that the German people would stand once again as a wall against further Russian expansion to the westward. But much of the information coming to the State Department from its representatives abroad discourages any too quick assumption that the Nazi leadership will crack soon. Or that it can be speedily starved out.

However much they favor the Allied cause, the self-styled practical thinkers in the Government here have to take the less palatable possibilities into account. Suppose Germany did not crack for two years. With Russia temporarily secured on the west all the way from Finland down the Baltic to Poland, with Rumania possibly partitioned, and Turkey at least immobilized, Russia might turn east in force once again. And here the hard pressure of Soviet expansion would touch directly on the interests of the United States at their most advanced and vulnerable point—in China.

Just as a Russian effort to dominate Europe looks worse to conservative American eyes than a German effort in the long run, so a Red China appears more threatening than a Japonified China. Japan would be easier to deal with.

This is the background against which tentative discussions of a negotiated peace are proceeding here.

Already, this line of policy is being quietly tested in the Far East where the dominant group in the United States diplomatic machine is experimenting with the possibilities of compromise with Japan, to the distress of a minority group and of the leadership of the Navy Department. There is similar talk of the need for coming to terms with Germany, though this apparently has not progressed beyond the discussion stage at the State Department.

Factors to Be Weighed

The cry of appeasement undoubtedly would be raised. The pro-China people would charge a sell-out of their cause. The State Department would do everything possible to indicate that there has been no change in American principles or policy if the change comes—only necessary and practical concessions in the larger interest of a general settlement.

But underneath are more complex questions. Would anything which would stop the war and open the way for easing economic pressures be desirable? Would negotiation of this sort be the logical triumph of President Roosevelt's career if he, unlike Wilson, should combine with his idealism a grasp of balance of power diplomacy and of American interests and public opinion? Or, on the other hand, would such negotiations be a betrayal of the idealistic "better peace this time" which the peoples are being led to expect? Would such a settlement last?

These are not questions for the future but for today, as the United States tries to decide what role it will play in the rapidly changing drama of eastern Europe and the Far East.

Saville R. Davis

The Week in Focus: Finland, Fighting Stubbornly, Submits Dispute to League

Dewey Opens '40 Campaign; British Learn Mine Secret

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

No Blitzkrieg: By land and sea, Red-imperialist Russia, heedless of world indignation, intensified its drive against Finland this week. The Kremlin announced a naval blockade of Finland, and Soviet mine-layers commenced sowing their eggs. Only waters about the Aland Islands area were exempted: that, Finland and Sweden had already mined.

On land, new divisions were marched up to the Karelian Isthmus, where repeated Soviet attacks had failed to penetrate the Mannerheim Line. At Washington, the Finnish Legation charged the Soviet troops had fired poison gas shells at the Finnish line north of Lake Ladoga.

Russia soon found that it was waging no Blitzkrieg. The long winter nights, falling snow and zero weather combined to numb Russia's mechanized divisions, ground its airplanes. Finnish courage and defense tactics made the defending army more than a match in face to face combat.

Puppet State: At the same time Stalin was attempting to give his puppet Finnish Government, whittled out of Soviet propaganda at the Finnish border town of Terijoki, a semblance of life by concluding a non-aggression pact with it. It was the pact which Helsingfors had refused to sign, handing Russia a strip of the Karelian Isthmus and a 30-year lease on the Hango Peninsula.

Finns Get Aid: Perhaps Stalin had not counted on stepping into an international hornets' nest when he assaulted his diminutive neighbor. But this week saw 50 Italian planes landed in Finland, saw Britain dispatching pursuit planes, saw Sweden sending antiaircraft guns, saw the United States ready to return Finland's latest debt payment, and saw Argentina leading Latin American states in a demand that Russia quit the League of Nations.

Idealism and friendship for Finland animated the Americas. Italy visualized, beyond that, a Soviet invasion of its Balkan trade preserve; Britain feared a Soviet attack on a Balkan ally which it had guaranteed. For the Kremlin, between shots, had found time to hoist a trial balloon over Rumania. A Comintern organ demanded that Rumania sign a non-aggression pact with Moscow, like those signed by the little Baltic states.

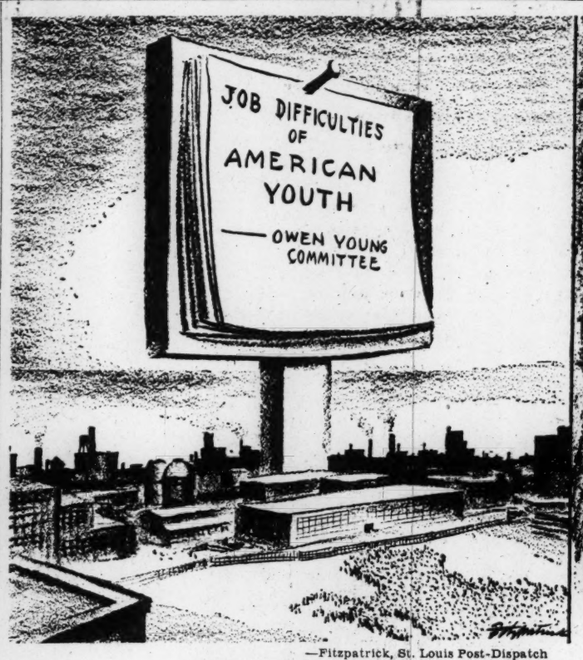
League Action? Finland carried its complaint against Russia to the League of Nations, but asked only for consultations, not sanctions. Moscow, which in other Geneva days had called often for collective action against aggressors, cynically poohpoohed the move and indicated that League decisions would be disregarded.

The Scandinavian nations, as menaced as anybody by a Russian thrust across Finland, discussed their mutual solidarity and neutrality, at an Oslo meeting. They decided to try to initiate peace negotiations between Moscow and Helsingfors via the League of Nations.

U. S. Support. The United States found its heart-strings tugged at strongly by Finland's resistance, and discovered Republicans and staunch isolationists demanding a strong policy toward Russia—including a break-off of relations. This last, the State Department was reluctant to do, but other support, tangible and intangible, was forthcoming:

President Roosevelt expressed the United States' warm sympathy in a message to President Kallio on Finland's 22nd anniversary of independence. He instructed Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to hold Finland's $234,693 debt payment, due Dec. 15, pending Congress action to apply it for the benefit of the Finnish people—with perhaps similar treatment to be meted out to earlier payments. And he did not find a war existing—so Finland escapes the Neutrality Act's prohibitions.

Finally, the President studied plans to make American credit and surplus crops available to Finland. Former President Hoover began organizing a Finnish relief movement. Politics stopped far from the water's edge.



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
A Challenge to America

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun
Some Delay in the All Clear Signal

—Battenfield, Arkansas Gazette
An Innocent Who'd Like to Be a Bystander

Political Cauldron Boils

Dewey Opens: More fires were lighted underneath America's political cauldron this week. The chief fire lighter was New York's rackets buster, Thomas E. Dewey. Before an unexpectedly large turnout in Minneapolis, Minn., this young Republican presidential candidate delivered his first campaign speech of the season. And even his critics admitted it was a success.

True, it was only general in theme. But there will be plenty of other speeches in which the young lawyer can be explicit on national and international issues. He attacked the New Deal in its weakest spot—its fiscal failings. And he confidently rallied Americans to join in a crusade against defeatism. His call for faith in America and in the ability of free enterprise to bestow ever-increasing benefits on the Nation won approval from many a wavering citizen.

The Republican Party made another brave display this week in the meeting in Washington of its National Executive Committee. Indeed, there was an air of confidence, even aggressive sureness, in the air. And this in spite of the fact that the Party faces a deficit of $655,000. The Dewey speech instilled new hope. The publicity and good receptions that other Republican candidates or possible dark horses were getting throughout the country—Taft, Vandenberg, Hoover—supported talk of a Republican revival.

Ickes vs. McNutt: Democrats of course talked down the Dewey speech. It was only "baby talk" declared the irrepressible Mr. Ickes. Jim Farley was equally caustic. But if Mr. Ickes sought to put the damper on the Dewey build-up, he also succeeded in throwing a monkey wrench into the Democratic Party. For he turned thumbs down on Paul McNutt, who to all appearances is being groomed as Roosevelt's heir should the President not choose to run. Progressives wouldn't follow him insisted the Secretary of the Interior. His record spoke against him.

Third Term Talk: Third Termites publicly won another convert this week. For America's Ambassador to Britain, Joseph Kennedy, on landing in America for the holidays, plumped openly for a third term. In a variant of the "don't swap horses in the middle of a stream" idea he intimated—why change and go to all the time and trouble of educating a new man for the presidency? He was supported in his third term recommendation—though indirectly—by that veteran progressive, Senator George Norris (Ind) Nebraska who admitted that while the President deserved a rest, events might forbid it.

Balkan Twelfth-Hour?

The tangled lacework of Balkan-Mediterranean ties and interests was set vibrating anew this week by Russia's invasion of Finland and its gesture toward Rumania. Hungarian spades threw up new battlements against the Soviet state on what was once a Czechoslovakian frontier. Italian students ranged through Rome hailing Finland, and for a time it seemed that Italian-Turkish-British-French feeling was at its friendliest since Ethiopia.

Then Robert Ley, Reich Minister of Labor, arrived at Il Duce's palace with what is believed to be a personal message from Hitler, and the Fascist Government reacted anew. The Fascist Grand Council proceeded to reaffirm Italy's military alliance with Germany—polished up the Axis. However, Italy remained non-belligerent and the Council warned Russia by implication to stay out of the Balkans.

Turkey meanwhile continued its twelfth-hour effort to weld a Balkan bloc, alarmed at what not only Russia but Germany might do.

U. S. Business Studied

This week saw business and government making a study of American business. While the National Association of Manufacturers was holding its 44th Annual Congress in New York, the Federal monopoly inquiry was busy studying prices and price movements in Washington.

The keynote of the businessmen's meeting was a plea for the unshackling of free enterprise. That, combined with the co-operation of government, labor, and management, it was urged, would assure American prosperity and progress. In a 28-plank platform the Nation's manufacturers laid down their program for prosperity. It stressed the importance of private enterprise, of the profit motive, of savings and investment, of research, of public enlightenment.

The Government inquiry confined itself to the study of prices and the possibility of controlling them by legislation. Both economists and purchasing agents, it was revealed, anticipated a general—yet orderly—rise in prices. Yet a Government spokesman, Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, saw no need of clamping down on prices with legislative action. The country's antitrust laws he believed would assure the retention of a free competitive system in America—which in turn would guarantee freedom from monopoly pricing.

Magnetic Mines Unmasked

First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill again heartened Britishers when he told the House of Commons that five German submarines had been sunk by the British and French navies in a week. This, he assured, was a rate far superior to the Nazi's replacement ability. Friday, another U-boat was reported sunk by a plane.

Mr. Churchill said that more than half the British sea losses in the last month were caused by Germany's new magnetic mines. But even as the destruction continued the magnetic mine lost its mystery. For the Admiralty succeeded in salvaging three of them—intact.

It was found that they are sown in shallow water, that they lie on the seabottom, that they are actuated by the electrical effect of a steel hull passing overhead, that ordinary minesweeping misses them because they do not float near the surface.

The seagoing neutral nations continued to take a heavy beating, as Belgium, Norwegian and Finnish ships were attacked and a Netherlands ship was sunk in the English Channel. Also, Berlin declared that it would consider the Netherlands truly neutral only if it should refuse to export goods to Britain. Netherlands officials replied that they were under no obligation to resort to "violence" against either the Allied or the German blockade.

America's Cordell Hull at week-end presented a note to the British Government protesting the British Blockade of German exports. He made it plain that the United States reserved the right to sue for damages should Britain fail to respect the American position.

Maginot Redoubled

While Britain's King George VI was slogging through French mud and rain, visiting part of his army's battlefront, French authorities made public a significant fact. It announced that a second line, backing up the Maginot Line's steel and concrete, had been built, doubling the Allied defense and making impregnable its weak stretches on the Belgian and Swiss borders.

No longer, then, was there danger of being outflanked, or routed by a devastating assault. And an inspired statement contained this additional remark: That now the Allies are free to go beyond the defensive phase of warfare whenever it suits their purpose.

Americana

Relief: The crisis in relief in Ohio has attracted the attention of the Nation. For it raises the important political issue: Is it time that the U. S. relief problem was turned back to local areas? The conflict centers in Cleveland where despite booming business relief funds are disappearing. Ohio's Gov. John W. Bricker—a possible G. O. P. presidential candidate — insists that home communities should relieve State and Federal agencies of the relief burden. So he refused to call a special session of the State Legislature. It might dip into Ohio's tidy little surlus, destroying—say some—the Governor's financial record as an economic administrator.

President Roosevelt, however, placed the blame on the State, declaring it had failed to take care of the State's needy unemployables. A comment on this from Ohio is "more politics."

Martial Music In War Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland, — The war is unlikely to produce any great martial music, declared Dr. H. C. Colles, music critic for the Times of London, who was here conducting musical examinations.

"Modern war and vocal efforts do not seem to go together," he said. "There is no beating of drums and music of bands and flying of flags; instead it is all hush-hush and secrecy until the men are in the lines."

"Composers have realized, through experience, that it would have been much better if they had never composed some of the martial songs and tunes of the past," he continued. "It has generally been felt to be unfortunate that Kipling and Sullivan combined to write the music and words of the 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' during the South African war.

President Draws Fire In Ohio Relief Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—President Roosevelt stepped into the midst of the Ohio relief crisis today with an explosive statement saying full responsibility was in the hands of the State Government and accusing Ohio of making only from one-third to one-half as adequate provision for its workless as the neighboring State of Pennsylvania.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who also happens to be a potential Republican presidential contender, replied forcefully by accusing the President of playing politics both now and in the past in the use of relief expenditures. Thus the serious plight of the unemployed and destitute in the great cities of Ohio seems once more to have become something of a political football.

President Roosevelt approached the subject in broad terms, on the basis of what seemed to be a "planted" question at his press conference. He said that for six or seven years it had been fixed policy for the Federal Government to take care of a large proportion of the employables on relief, leaving the unemployables to the states. He emphasized that it was not the municipalities, counties, or townships which were concerned, but the states themselves. The local units, he said, were but creatures of the states.

Thus the President implied that the whole trouble in Ohio is that the State is not caring for unemployables. He made no reference to reductions in relief employables Actually, of the needy in Cleveland and Toledo, a substantial proportion are employable, and according to the President's own terms, mainly dependent on Federal relief.

During the last month in Cleveland, according to figures cited by Governor Bricker, 7,000 employable relief cases were on home relief—relief mainly for unemployables. Works Progress Administration (employable) relief rolls in Cleveland last year totaled 74,000 persons and then were cut to 30,000 persons.

It is therefore clear that the Ohio problem concerns employables quite as much as it does unemployables, and is not so much a controversy between the Federal Government and the State as between the State and local units. Governor Bricker has been trying to force cities to raise their relief expenditures, believing they are not adequately drawing upon their resources. In Toledo, for example, there were 11,204 persons on relief in September when a relief tax levy was submitted to the people. It received only 11,622 favorable votes, and 29,665 votes against. Governor Bricker adds that "it would be hard to convince Legislators from all over Ohio that they should vote a new tax burden on their constituents to help a city whose people refused to shoulder their own burden."

In the face of this deadlock between State and local Governments, President Roosevelt steps in with his criticism of the State. His intervention is interpreted by critics in Washington to be due to a desire tc injure Governor Bricker politically, picking off one of the Republican potential candidates. To make Governor Bricker the national symbol of a stern relief policy would not only build up a substantial unpopularity against him with the big voting masses, but might also saddle the Republican party with similar odium.

However, the President's contrast between Ohio and Pennsylvania rebounded—so to speak—to the credit of another Republican hopeful, Gov. Arthur H. James of the Keystone State. The President said that from July to October, 1939, Ohio relief expenditures (from State sources) were $7,000,000, as compared with $33,000,000 in Pennsylvania. There are 6,000,000 people in Ohio and 9,000,000 in Pennsylvania. The average expenditure per case of home benefits in October in Ohio was $16, in Pennsylvania $27.

Thus, said the President, it is clear that Ohio doesn't do half as well as Pennsylvania in the care for its unemployables—and the responsibility rests, he insisted, squarely upon the State Government.

To which Governor Bricker replied: "The Federal authorities are doing a lot of talking and very little to help the situation. They seem more interested in the politics of the affair than in helping the needy. They have only aggravated the situation.

"There will be adequate help for all the needy. There would be no problem in Cleveland if the WPA had taken its employees from the relief rolls instead of hiring thousands who are not relief clients."

Louisiana Carrot Trade Thriving

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—A new complexion for Louisiana carrots is designed to put the State back into a $750,000 annual business.

Two decades ago farmers had a thriving carrot trade, shipping as many as 2,000 carloads a season. Then sales slumped suddenly. It was discovered carrots from other States had superior coloring, indicating higher carotene content.

Experts from Louisiana State University went to work. Finally a rich golden-red variety was produced. Besides displaying a new color, it showed a greater vitamin content. Only a few seed of the new variety were distributed last year but farmers produced vegetables that found a ready market, some even selling at premiums.

Question of Labor Board

(Continued from Page 1)

terpreting the words "interstate commerce" too broadly, and should Congress more closely define "interstate commerce?"

The Labor Board represents one of the most controversial pieces of legislation ever passed in America. A pretentious committee of 53 American Liberty League lawyers flatly declared it unconstitutional some time before the Supreme Court upheld its validity. It has been constantly under attack since. There are few public questions today on which the public would be happier to have an impartial sifting of facts from prejudice, than this one.

Court Record Favorable

On one subject statistical evidence is available. This is the relationship of the Board to the courts. Despite criticism, this relationship has been on the whole favorable. Most notable exception was the invalidation of the Board's efforts to reinstate sit-down strikers, which brought a stinging reproof by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. But the record as a whole shows the Board generally sustained in the highest court. This record has led many critics to shift their attack from the Board to the act itself.

Here is the 4-year court record:

The Supreme Court has enforced 11 Board orders without modification; modified 2; denied enforcement in 2; and decided 5 miscellaneous cases in favor of the Board.

In the circuit courts, Board orders have been enforced in full in 28 cases; modified in 18 (of which, 6 modifications referred solely to the form of notice to be posted), and set aside in 13.

What Federation Wants

Two broad groups of changes have been proposed for the Labor Act: one by employers, the other by the A. F. of L., which charges present discrimination in favor of the C. I. O. Employers charge the act is "one-sided" and would equalize it, to impose restraints on labor as well as upon employers.

The A. F. of L. has demanded that:

1. The Board be restricted in invalidating existing contracts.
2. The Board, in determining units for collective bargaining, be compelled to respect the autonomy of crafts.
3. District courts review the Board's orders in cases on representation of the workers.
4. Adequate notice be given to all parties interested in cases before the Board.
5. Affidavits of prejudice be allowed against examiners.
6. Maximum time limits be fixed for action by the Board.
7. Employers be given greater freedom of expression.

Some of these proposals are adopted in the Burke amendments, representing what the National Association of Manufacturers seeks. In addition, the employers ask among other things that a majority of employees represent only that majority, and not all employees, in a plant election.

One point which has caused much criticism was the Board's ruling that only unions and workers (but not employers) might petition for an election when claims of rival unions conflicted. The Board has rescinded this rule, June 21, thereby bowing before the attack.

In another direction something has been done to meet criticism. Most of the A. F. of L. attack centered on Donald Wakefield Smith, as a Board member. Mr. Roosevelt did not reappoint Mr. Smith when his term expired this year, but replaced him with Dr. William M. Leiserson, who has shown considerable independence of judgment from the other two members. He will be the first witness Monday.

Incidentally, both the A. F. of L. and the employers groups would amend the act to increase the Board membership from three to five.

There are bills before the House and Senate for altering the Wagner Act drastically, but these are held up pending the hearings. Last October John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., denounced the Board as "reactionary" in what appeared to be a tactical move. On Dec. 4—a week before the Smith hearing starts—the Supreme Court gave the Board its latest victory by unanimous vote in the important Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company case.

This is the situation as the big new legislative drama, involving collective bargaining and labor's new relationship to its job and its employer, opens.

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Washington Sideglances

President smiles at 'kidding' but won't put hat in ring at Press Club dinner—Auto on White House drive says 'Be Neutral'—Part of one appropriation is unspent, and that's news.

By the Monitor's Washington Staff

Washington, Dec. 9

Washington Waggery: This is "kid the President" week. On Thursday night the National Press Club dined Mr. Roosevelt; on Saturday night he is the guest-victim of the Gridiron Club. The Chief Executive is quite capable to taking care of himself and survives very well. Thus, when he was handed a big steel ring and a battered silk hat at the Press Club dinner—and invited to put the hat in the ring—he refused both. But perhaps the best jest at this dinner was in the seating list. The committee scrambled all sorts of inconsistent persons. John L. Lewis was deposited beside Daniel C. Roper; a radio critic beside a radio defender; a German correspondent beside a Russian! Most of them were strange bedfellows, but the good fellowship of the press blanketed them all.

Believe in signs?: Certain anti-administration groups have been getting out automobile stickers and tin plates with slogans on them, and one of the most innocent-appearing but the most purposeful bears these words: "Keep U. S. Out of War. Be Neutral." A shiny car with this forceful warning upon it has been parked daily, of late, in the White House drive. It is, so to speak, a reminder to the mansion's eminent occupant. The car belongs to one of the humble White House messengers.

Taxpayers Note: That man has bitten that dog again. Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, has reported to President Roosevelt that he is returning to the Treasury $435,529 of a $1,860,943 appropriation for last year's 75th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg. A penny saved, etc. . . .

Weighty Information: In pursuit of an inquiry by a reader of The Christian Science Monitor a member of the Washington staff asked an attache of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the published results of studies of rail and highway traffic in 1934 and 1935. Next day the postman brought a package the size of a small suitcase and weighing about 25 pounds. It contained 12 paper-bound volumes, some of them 11 by 17 inches, of reports and tabulations. One might suppose nothing could have left anything out of such a compilation, yet Joseph B. Eastman, the co-ordinator, offered only suggestions as a result, because the matters dealt with were "of such vast scope and importance that definite recommendations . . . would not be justified at this stage."

Snoop, snoop: This is the season for investigations. There is the Dies Committee, of course, which is proposing to hear Trotsky somewhere in Texas. There is the La Follette Committee which has just started its investigations of the Associated Farmers on the Pacific Coast. The TNEC, or Monopoly Committee, is conducting a three-ring investigation into (A) prices; (B) life insurance, and now (C) investment banking. In addition a House committee is beginning a spectacular inquiry into the National Labor Relations Board. It's all grist for the Legislature when it reassembles, next Jan. 3.

Uncle Sam again: Hurrah! One more victory in the Government's unceasing struggle for knowledge. Soon the saga of swordfish can be sung. Hitherto, it has been considered impracticable to tag swordfish, as you do birds. The swordfish, you see, objected to being caught while still alive. But often swordfish break away, carrying with the mthe brass dart on the end of the harpoon. Well, now the unsleeping Interior Department proposes to number darts, with a time record of when they are carried away. And they have got results in one case. Capt. Henry L. Oakes, who harpooned a swordfish 60 miles southeast of Fire Island Lightship, off Sandy Hook, later caught the same fish off Browns Bank, east of Boston. Thus it was proved indisputably that swordfish sometimes migrate 400 miles. Thus fechniques march on!

Alaskan Highway in Spotlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Whether automobiles ever travel the projected highway to Alaska or not—it is now an established fact that no road at all is necessary to cover the route by motorcycle.

The recent feat of "Slim" Williams, experienced Alaskan musher, and Jim Logan, of Pittsburgh, in pushing through 500 miles of Canadian wilds on motorcycle and finally on horseback when the going got too rough, has brought considerable publicity for the much talked of plan to build a highway from British Columbia to Alaska. Often blocked by windfalls, Williams and Logan managed to get their motorcycles through a region only traveled before by foot and horseback.

They brought with them nearly 1,000 letters from Alaska directed to persons all over America, one from Former Governor Troy, of Alaska, to Premier Pattullo.

Williams said he might attempt to drive a tractor over the proposed highway route next year.

Meanwhile at about the time the two adventurers were struggling into Hazelton, Premier T. D. Pattullo was telling the Legislature here that the Government intended to continue pressing for the construction of the Alaska highway and he asked another vote of $25,000 to continue surveys begun last year. The stupendous expenditures of the Federal Government in the war, he said, made the cost of the Alaska highway, perhaps $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, seem small, and encouraged the belief that the money could be obtained.

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Pageant of Rubber Staged at Akron

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

'Royalty' Garbed in Rubber

The King (Leonard K. Firestone) and the Queen (Mary Gertrude Seiberling) led the festivities at the second annual Rubber Ball, attended by 4,000 guests. Lower—One of the made-from-rubber costumes. Inset—Puss in Boots and Towser.

Grand march of workers and 'nobles' of industry gives spectators view of elaborate costumes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The king and queen of the Land of Latex reigned supreme when Akron celebrated its second annual Rubber Ball recently. In this glittering pageant of industry the man who builds tires rubbed shoulders with the man who bosses tire building.

Akron's usually bleak, gray armory, largest auditorium in the city, was transformed into a land of make-believe as King Leonard Firestone and Queen Mary Gertrude Seiberling, children of rubber chieftains of the city, mounted their thrones.

"Nobles" of the rubber industry and several thousands of their more humble retainers paraded in costume side by side.

Stepping along briskly in the grand march was F. A. Seiberling, and his brother "C. W.," "Akron's grand men of rubber."

Firestone officials in rubber-checked farmyard costumes, disported themselves in a "farm on rubber" tableau, carrying off top honors as the grand march swung in front of the judges' stand. Miss Jane House, a former Akron University girl, now a well-known New York model, in a striking costume made of limestone, coke and salt, to form a rubber-like material, represented the B. F. Goodrich Company. And as Miss House marched up the snow white rubber covered ramp, her lengthy train was borne by Negro boy pages.

Woven on Hand Loom

One tire factory employee had woven his entire costume from rubber on a hand loom. It was a complete tuxedo—perfect in every detail. His partner was clad in a dress designed and made by six Goodrich women employees entirely knitted of strands of rubber elastic. It took three months to achieve this costume, she said, and there are 4½ miles of rubber in it by actual measurement.

For the first time in Rubber Ball history, a general motif or theme was worked out in the elaborate costumes of the court which were designed by an artist, Viktor Schregengost of Cleveland.

The materials which go into the makings of rubber and its various components were depicted in the multi-colored displays. Fire, water, earth, and air, as well as contributing factors, such as transportation, chemistry, power and machinery, all were illustrated.

Costumes ranged from the gorgeous to the ridiculous. A huge red rubber fire plug had its owner completely hidden beneath. A woman came attired as a goldfish pool. Another trotted beneath a huge tinkling rubber Christmas bell. The members of the Women's Art League came as the Muses. The Goddess of Liberty upheld her rubber torch and Uncle Sam marched straight and tall at her side.

John Sloan, dean of American painters, came on from New York City to assist in the judging. All of the judges were well known artists.

Coronation Address

And four thousand loyal subjects heard "King Leonard" in his coronation address say:

"I am merely the symbol of this Rubber Ball and for that reason I salute the legions of loyal subjects of the kingdom of Rubber. Tonight, they are all kings and queens, and rightly so.

"They have labored long and arduously to place before the peoples of the nations and of the world the benefits of rubber which is playing an ever-increasing important part in economic and social advancement.

"As emphasized by the numerous unique and beautiful costumes and the brilliant decorations here tonight, rubber and its by-products are making distinct contributions to the everyday life and progress of the nation and its people.

Gloom Ruled Out

"And so, by royal command, I decree that tonight you all are monarchs of joy. Let my knights of cheer annihilate and end all legions of gloom."

Young Leonard looked toward the balcony as he spoke and blew a kiss to his mother, Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone, who was proudly watching her son.

Real automobile tires caught the festoons of shimmering orange and gold material which draped the stage and the balcony and the room was lit with gigantic modernistic chandeliers entirely draped with the rubberlike material.

The ball was pronounced an outstanding success by everyone including visitors and press representatives from magazines and newspapers in New York City and the Midwest.

Progress Stalks Banjo Lane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTREVILLE, Md.—A civic improvement program contemplated in Centreville, county seat of Queen Anne's County, Md., may modernize one of Maryland's most picturesque streets—"Banjo Lane."

Banjo Lane was an important junction of the "underground railroad" used by slaves escaping from the South during Civil War days. To the older Negro residents, the Lane is a place of fond memories—the birthplace of many of those Negro spirituals that their grandparents crooned years ago on moonlight nights to the tinkling of the banjo—which is, of course, how the street came by its name.

Just a row of weather-beaten wooden houses and fenced-in yards with "white folks' washin's" hanging on the lines, a dusty street that has no pavement to speak of, a host of Negro children and their dogs playing around the doorsteps and maybe a chicken or two scratching in the dust—this was the Banjo Lane of yesterday and today if one could overlook the encroachment of modernism in the form of a cold storage plant and a warehouse or two erected there in recent years.

Whenever the townspeople here speak of the Lane, especially those remaining few who knew it before and soon after the War, it is done with a certain gentleness of tone. To them the Lane, which is almost in the center of the town and whose name is the bona fide one that appears on the county court record, is a place worthy of reverence.

Banjo Lane provided an interesting setting for many dramatic events that preceded the liberation of the slaves. It served as a place of refuge for escaping slaves and as a home for many who got their freedom at the hands of kindly masters.

Not nearly as active a settlement as it once was, for many of the houses have fallen to ruin and others have been removed, somehow there still clings to it an atmosphere of elusive romance—of the Lane as it once was years ago, peopled with Negroes happy to be freed of the bonds of slavery, singing under the starlit sky those haunting outpourings of the desires and aspirations of their race.

Most of the history of Banjo Lane has faded with the memories of those who lived there in its most vivid period, but on a soft summer's night, with a mellow Maryland moon overhead, the residents still strum on their banjos and croon those old-time songs and will continue to do so until the proposed improvement program gets under way and forces them to move elsewhere.

16th Conviction

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The State succeeded for the sixteenth time Dec. 8 in its effort to obtain convictions or guilty pleas from members and clients of Philadelphia's "mass-murder-for-insurance ring," and two women joined the group. Three judges heard evidence and will fix punishment later on the guilty pleas of Mrs. Susie di Martino and Mrs. Christina Cerrone.

Yachting Party Rescue

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Annapolis friends were informed Dec. 8 that Capt. J. J. Brewer, retired British naval officer, his wife and their children, Kennedy and Dorothy, had been rescued from their 50-foot ketch Temptress off Cape Hatteras.

Farm Labor Strife Grips West

The farm-labor problem in California is one of the most pressing social questions which the West is attempting to solve. The current hearings being conducted by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, and the annual convention of the Associated Farmers, focus special interest on the situation. The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of six articles based on first-hand investigations by the chief of the Monitor's Pacific Bureau, of which the following is the first.

By Rex Miller

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Here in the broad, sun-drenched and almost fabulously rich central valley of golden California, farmers and the people who labor for them are gradually working out a program of living together.

Sometimes it seems that they have chosen to work it out the long, hard way. In the midst of plenty, there is unemployment and want and squalor and hardship. There are strikes, and tear gas bombs, and picket lines, and jail sentences. There are labor agitators and vigilantes who on occasion take the law into their own hands.

Gradually there is being evolved a unique pattern of farm labor to meet a unique situation. The problem is complex. It is made more complex, as problems always are, by greed, bitterness, ambition, hatred and violence. But through all this discord and distress, there can be discerned a pattern of progress.

Better Day Ahead

The day will doubtless come when the agricultural scene in California will be as harmoniously beautiful as the natural setting in which it stands, when the riches of this valley will meet the needs of all its denizens, and the majesty of justice will be as clearly discerned as the mountain ranges that tower above it.

Throughout all the 400 fertile miles from Bakersfield, here at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, to Redding at the northern end of the Sacramento Valley, and in a dozen other rich farming areas within the State, the answer is being evolved to the question, "How shall a way be found to harvest these fine crops with fairness to both grower and worker?"

The answer must be found for more than 180 crops produced under conditions peculiar to California. It must be found for pears, and peaches, and apples, and asparagus, and lettuce, and sugar beets, and artichokes, and beans, and apricots, and prunes, and cherries, and oranges, and lemons, and melons, and wheat, and cotton—for crops maturing in a cycle that extends almost around the calendar from year's beginning to end, and in highly specialized localities.

Weather Gives Aid

The famed California climate, combined with irrigation developments, have brought a systematic regularity to farming here that is lacking in most other areas. When you are certain of the weather over long periods, and need not think about frosts except within a limited time, and get your water not from rain-clouds, but from reservoirs as you need it, you can organize your farming as you would a business.

This systematic regularity, when it is combined with operations on a large scale, as operations are usually carried on here, gives rise to a scheme of farming that is very like a big industry. Things are done with the regularity and the precision of a factory process. The farms tend to become just what Carey McWilliams, the State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing, has called them in the title of his recent book: "Factories in the Field." That's just what they are.

Consequently, the labor problem becomes strikingly similar to factory labor problems. You are living in a world that is as industrial as it is agricultural. You need big supplies of labor at certain seasons, as factories need such a supply when business is good. The principal difference is that this farm labor has to keep moving, following the harvests for nine months in the year or more over an area of perhaps 50,000 square miles.

Moving Army Problem

It is more difficult to take care of an army that is constantly on the move, as this one is, than an army that "stays put." It is difficult to provide suitable housing, sanitary facilities, and schooling for these families, who travel the highways in old broken-down autos and trailers, and who "squat" in the river bottoms when they cannot find a camp that they can afford, or that is not full to overflowing. There are probably more than 200,000 — some say 300,000 — of these migrant workers in California.

One big fruit ranch employs 2500 workers from May to December each year, and a single ranch may have accommodations—often of an extremely sketchy variety—for as many as 4,000 workers.

This is not to say that all California farms are big farms. Most of them are not. But labor on the smaller farms is for the most part supplied from local sources—from the neighboring countryside or near-by towns and cities. The big farms, however, have to depend on the moving, ever moving, army of migratory workers.

Huge Farms Are Few

There are 150,360 farms in California. One-third of them employ no hired labor, but are worked by the farmer and his family. Another third of them employ a little casual paid labor, usually from near by sources. The remaining third employ practically all the hired farm labor in the State, and of this third 2 per cent employ 37 per cent of all hired agricultural laborers. In other words, 1,000 of the biggest farms—out of more than 150,000—employ more than a third of all the farm workers in the State.

Hence the paradox that, although a majority of the State's farmers have no direct labor problem of importance, a serious situation arises from the needs of a minority who must command a vast labor supply at certain seasons. This minority consists of the owners of large holdings, and principally of a very small minority with enormous holdings. Sixty-two per cent of the farm acreage of the state is contained in 3.5 per cent of the farms.

Some of these big farms, or ranches, have survived as integral units from the spacious old Spanish and Mexican days when it was the custom to award a grandee with a royal grant about the size of Rhode Island, or larger. Others are the result of the liberal land policy of the Federal Government in the years when California was being opened up to settlement, when the Government's objective seemed to be to get the public domain into private hands as quickly as possible, and enormous tracts were handed over to railways and miscellaneous claimants. Others of the large holdings have been assembled in various ways.

On Corporate Basis

There is also a concentration of control of farm lands not only through ownership, but through management. These farms, like factories, may be owned by a corporation which places several big units under a single manager. The owners, like shareholders in a factory, may live far from the holdings and never set foot on the farms. The corporation's manager runs the enterprise. It is estimated that one-fourth of the State's wage bill for agricultural labor is paid out by resident managers of such corporate farms.

These facts all indicate that California's farm labor problem is unique. There are other factors that set it apart from the labor situation in other agricultural areas. These factors will be examined in other articles of this series.

Mexicans Devote Week to Law Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Sponsored by the Bar Association of Monterrey is the Week of Study of Laws. The laws of the country should be the concern not only of police officers and lawyers, but also of the people as a whole, argues the Association; and it insists that there are many laws which should be conscientiously studied by school children even in the lower grades. They cite traffic laws, Mexico's bill of individual rights, the essentials of the land laws, and many others, which have a great and far-reaching effect on their daily lives.

The week of study is observed by lectures given in various halls and schools by Mexico's most distinguished lawyers, students of the law, teachers, and writers. The idea is reported to have been taken up enthusiastically throughout the Republic.

President Sets Nov. 21 Thanksgiving Day, 1940

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. (AP)—Fred Muhl, director of athletics at Illinois Wesleyan University, Dec. 6 sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Together with hundreds of other football managers we would like to know the Thanksgiving date for 1940. Wire reply at our expense."

Stephen Early, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, replied:

"President proposes designate Thursday, Nov. 21 Thanksgiving Day in 1940."

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H. Hamilton 17-jewel, 10k gold-filled, $40.
I. 17-jewel Waltham Premier, $24.75.
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K. Hamilton, 17-jewel, 10k gold-filled, black or silvered dial, $40.
L. Rubies and 14k rose gold, 17-jewel Smith Patterson watch, $125.
M. 14k gold bracelet watch, 17-jewel Smith Patterson, $75.
N. 17-jewel Smith Patterson watch, 10k rose gold-filled, $24.75.
O. 17-jewel Hamilton pocket watch, 14k gold-filled, 10k applied figures, $55.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

World Trade: It Needs the Open Hand

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"After our recent interstate trade barrier discussion there were some pertinent questions regarding the application of these ideas to world trade. We learned that day that these state trade barriers had threatened to cut up the United States into so many airtight compartments that free internal trade as we know it in this country would be impossible.

"As you concluded, if it is bad business to build barriers between the 48 American states, it must also be bad business to have trade barriers between countries. You were, of course, right. During much of the last century there were few barriers and international trade flourished. Today with tariffs, quotas, barter agreements, etc., world trade is in a business straitjacket—it can't move."

Question: "What brought about this unfortunate change?"

Answer: "The reasons are primarily political—the effects economic. The world in the last century scrambled for colonies and raw materials. Like the American West, as long as there were new frontiers or new lands to be divided up, things went along merrily. When the nations found nothing more to divide, then began the national practice of protecting national gains. Each state sought to make itself economically independent. This of course caused conflict.

"Bad enough when individuals were doing the trading, this situation became much worse when nations started to trade. Today Germany, Russia, Japan and Italy—these countries in particular, do the buying and selling for their people by setting up restrictions and regulations. So trading which was once primarily economic, has actually become political."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, I've often wondered why nations seem so anxious to export yet seem equally anxious not to import. I should think that to export you would have to import."

Answer: "You're quite right. Let's consider exporting for the moment. Now those goods which are exported just don't float around in mid-ocean unclaimed. They are taken to another country where they become imports. In other words, what are one nation's exports become another nation's imports. Naturally these shipments must balance in one way or another if trade is to continue. It may not always be in goods. A nation might export its services or its gold."

Question: "Since any of us can see the need for this balance of exports and imports, why do nations always seem to be seeking to export while trying as hard as possible not to import? That is not realistic!"

Answer: "Well, that little thing called prestige is involved—and neither people nor nations are very far-seeing or realistic when it comes to the human trait of prestige-seeking. It's this way. A nation importing feels that it is thus more or less dependent upon another nation. Now that is no crime. As individuals we are happy to be dependent upon one another. But in nations it strikes at national pride. Nations want to be strong and independent. They must not have to ask anything from any nation. But they would like to have other nations depend on them which would make them important! And though it can't happen everywhere, nations still try to have 'favorable balances' of trade."

Question: "As I understand it, this favorable balance means that you export more than you import. Carried to its logical conclusion that could really mean 'unfavorable,' couldn't it? Suppose everybody was willing to export and nobody willing to import—that would be an impasse."

Answer: "Yes—and just what has happened. Nations try to export everywhere. At the same time they build huge tariff and quota walls so they can't import. All for that unfortunately chosen term 'favorable balance.' People just dislike to think of admitting an unfavorable balance of trade. It sounds bad. Yet in the United States it is this insistence on exporting more than it imports that has forced the country to take in extra gold—so much, in fact, that no one really knows what to do with it."

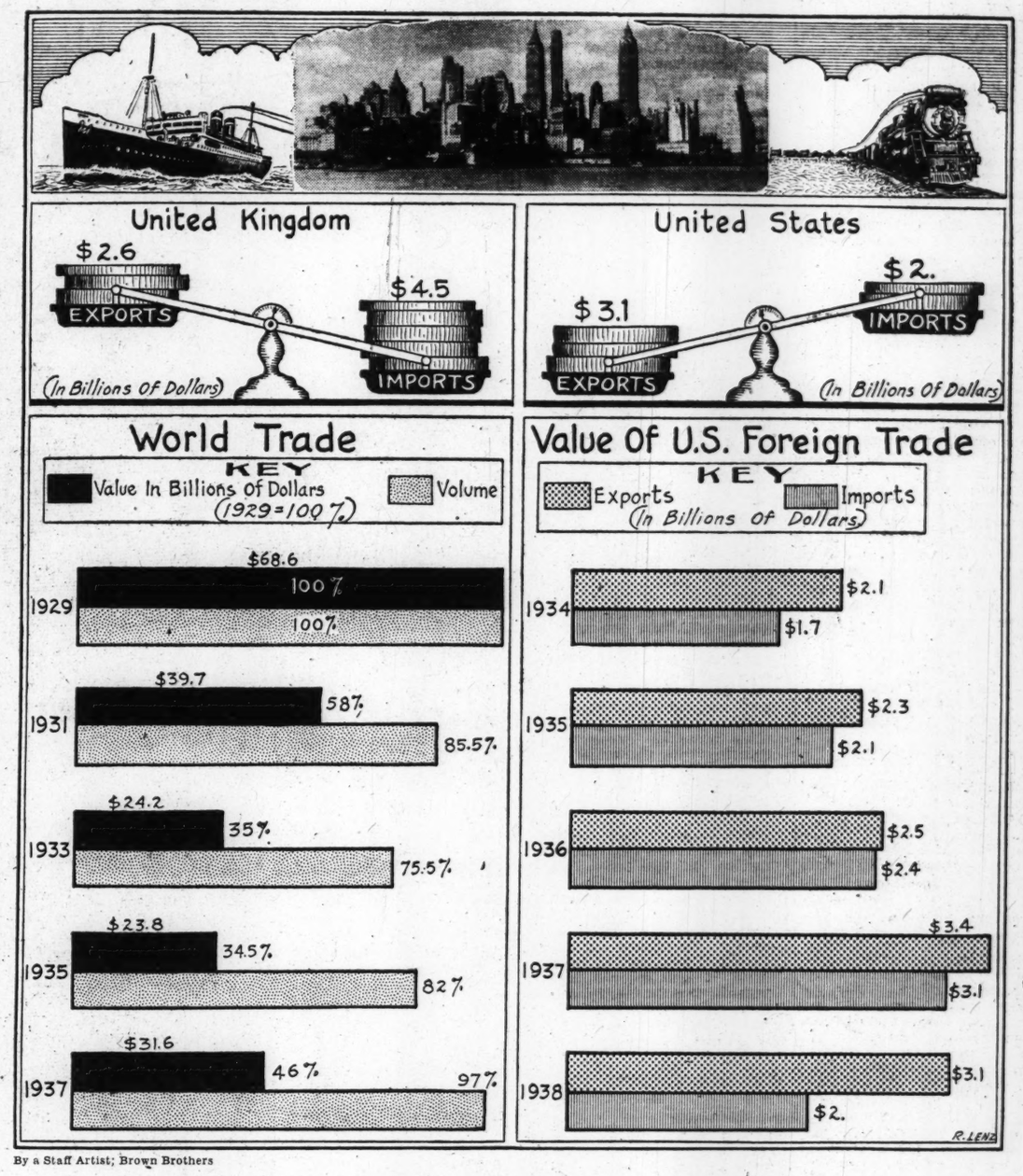
Question: "Could you tell us how this 'export-more-than-import' actually develops into the problems we now face?"

Answer: "First nations stop buying abroad. Then other nations refuse to buy from them in turn. Without sales abroad, economies become strained and narrowed. Then nations try to make what they cannot afford to import. Germany, for instance spends millions experimenting with artificial rubber, wool and cotton. These substitutes always prove terribly expensive. But Germany goes ahead extolling self-sufficiency, trying to make the people believe that such expensive substitutes must be used—that it's a matter of the safety of the German nation. Hitler, by propaganda, has actually made a virtue of what is really a necessity for a 'closed economy.' Of course it lowers the standard of living. But when the glory of the State is at stake, what does the standard of living matter?"

Question: "In other words, to maintain the high standard of living we have in the United States, apparently we must do just the opposite from Germany. We must, should I say, open up our economy?"

Answer: "Yes. That is just what Secretary of State Hull has been attempting with his trade agreement program. And we are going to have Neal A. Stanford, of the Fireside staff, tell us of Mr. Hull's efforts—on page 235."

Trade Goes On Despite Wars, Depressions



By a Staff Artist; Brown Brothers

World Trade Declines More in Value Than in Volume Since the Depression
The United States Continues to Report a "Favorable" Trade Balance

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Hull Trade Program Runs Into Opposition

By Neal A. Stanford

A storm is brewing over Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program. Although there have been thunderings from special interest groups ever since the Trade Agreements Act was passed in 1934 (and extended in 1937 for another three years to this coming June), never has the opposition appeared so strong as at present. Because of the European war, because of the coming presidential campaign, and because more and more toes were being stepped on with every extension of the Hull program, Secretary Hull faces the greatest fight of his career if he is to successfully defend his program before coming Congressional attacks.

A proposed United States-Chilean agreement accounts for the present uproar. But every one of the 21 agreements made (20 are in force now since the one with Czechoslovakia was dropped last March after Hitler marched into Prague) has had to battle sectional interest. The treaty with Czechoslovakia aroused the shoe industry of Massachusetts. The agreement with Britain aroused American zinc interests. The deal with Venezuela ran into opposition from the oil interests. And so it goes. Since each agreement would let down American bars to certain foreign products, similarly American interests howl against such "treachery" with the consummation of each new deal. And so as hearings go on in Washington over an agreement with Chile, American copper interests rise up in arms. The accumulation of these grievances plus the fact that Congress must decide the future of the Hull program next summer makes the storm clouds more than ever threatening.

H ull on the Defense

But do not believe that Secretary Hull is taking these attacks supinely. Although the situation in Europe is keeping him occupied overtime, he still finds opportunities to vigorously defend his program. When Britain's Mr. Chamberlain recently listed the unclogging of trade channels as a prime requisite for European peace, Mr. Hull saw his chance to loudly proclaim an "Amen." And even more recently before Midwestern farmers the champion of reciprocal trade treaties espoused his cause. His Assistant, Mr. Grady, is no less expert in deflecting blows directed at the trade program.

The American Secretary of State is not so much concerned at present over possible Congressional rejection of his program. The immediate danger to the plan appears to lie in amendments to it that would render it innocous. For instance there is a growing clamor that the agreements should be ratified by the Senate—as is required of treaties. Just a faint knowledge of the log-rolling proclivities of Senators, however, is enough to persuade one what would happen to agreements if Senatorial approval was necessary. There just wouldn't be any agreements of any account.

Vandenberg Plan

Possible-G. O. P.-presidential-candidate Senator Vandenberg recently pulled out of his political hat what he considers a perfect substitute for the Hull program—the cost-of-production flexible tariff plan. But it is hard to see how the application of this theory would result in much if any foreign trade. First of all it is practically impossible to figure foreign costs of production. And secondly if costs are equalized there would be little point in trading. The Vandenberg plan then seems to be nothing more than outright protectionism—but in a more up-to-date dress.

There is little doubt but that the Hull program, hampered as it is by restrictions forbidding drastic reductions in trade barriers, has had its successes. Britain and Canada, Uncle Sam's two largest customers, have signed agreements. In fact, the State Department figures that 68 per cent of American foreign trade is covered by agreements; and that while United States exports to non-agreement countries in the fiscal year 1937-1938 rose 47 per cent above pre-agreement figures, United States exports to agreement countries rose 66 per cent.

German Barter

It is hard to see how one can attack the principle of the Hull program. For its aim is to reduce brick by brick the higher levels of tariff masonry, the construction of which was initiated by the disastrous Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930; to dredge the channels of trade which have been clogged by the sands of protectionism.

It differs from Germany's barter methods in that it internationalizes—one might say—every reduction made. By what is known as the "unconditional most-favored nation clause" it passes on tariff reductions made with one nation to all nations having agreements. It takes the logical, though politically dangerous attitude that if the United states is to sell more goods abroad it must buy more goods abroad.

The German practice points down the road to economic nationalism. By bilateral—or two-way agreements—it forces little nations to buy from the Reich if the Reich is to buy from them. Thus it prevents them from shopping around for the best market and may even dump goods on them for which they have no use.

Barter trade is better than no trade at all. But Mr. Hull's program is better than barter, for it would lower tariff walls generally, being inclusive rather than exclusive; and its aim is general world peace and prosperity rather than world dominance and self-sufficiency.

Mr. Hull's trade program is no cure-all for the world's problems. But if it can only unscramble some of the issues that have brought real wars in the wake of trade wars, it will have made a beginning.

How Nations Balance Accounts

World trade involves trade between nations. And trade between nations (that means between citizens of those nations as well as their governments) must at times be balanced. For only by balancing the books once in a while can a nation keep track of just how much business it is doing with other nations, whether it is selling more than it buys or buying more than it sells. Such a balance—just as in private businesses—is usually struck once a year. It is called a nation's "balance of international payments."

Income-Outgo

A country's balance of international payments is not as complicated as that term may sound. Actually it is nothing more than a nation's statement of its income and its outgo. In one column is listed the income a nation receives from abroad. In another column is listed all the payments it makes to other nations and other nationals.

These statements are—as might be imagined—quite complicated. But they can be simplified when understood. Suppose for instance we consider trade between the United States and the rest of the world. What does the United States pay other nations for? There are three major reasons for payment: for goods Americans import; for services they receive from other countries; and loans and investments Americans make abroad.

Foreigners render Americans many services—for which they must be paid. They (that is, their companies or their governments) may carry American goods in their ships.

Tourist Expenses

Also Americans, at least in the 20's, spent millions of dollars traveling abroad. These tourist expenditures are listed in the outgo column, for what these American tourists actually did was to buy pleasure abroad. Only they did not have it shipped across the Atlantic like British tweeds or French lace. Instead they went abroad to enjoy, to "spend," it. It was an "outgo" from America's purse as much as any payment for imported European goods.

Another large and unusual item in America's "outgo" column is that of remittances by foreigners in the United States to their families in the "old country." During some years in the 20's this sum averaged $600,000,000 yearly. Some of that might be considered as foreign investments, for while many an American immigrant sent money home to support relatives, others sent it there to be invested so that eventually they could return "home" and enjoy the fruits of their years of work in America.

Another large item in the "outgo" column is that of foreign loans and investments made by Americans. Americans may invest in packing plants in Argentina or rubber plantations in the East Indies. There are of course many subdivisions of these three large groupings but these are the most important.

Now let us look at what "income" balances this "outgo."

First of all, it is well to remember that what is income to America or Americans in world trade is outgo for other nations. Therefore just reverse the positions and you will see what the United States gets paid for—for goods it ships abroad, for services it renders other nations, the dividends and interest on investments Americans have made abroad. These are America's income.

Gold's Use

But in checking America's international account for a specific year we find the two columns don't balance. To make them balance gold is used. That is, gold (as it used to be considered before today's trade wars) was only to be used for settling international accounts. And as the United States usually shipped more goods and services abroad than it imported, foreign nations had to make up the difference in gold. Uncle Sam thus started accumulating gold.

Today, however, in the closed economies and with the disappearance of the gold standard, countries have tended more and more to trade only where the trade is equal in value. Then there would be no question of making up a difference. One way that avoids all foreign exchange complications is by barter. The other way is to stabilize currencies as the United States, Britain and France did in 1936. Other nations are free to join the group. Perhaps that is the way to restore at lease a modified gold standard and help get world trade moving again.

Read On—

Battles Without Bullets—a Headline book by the Foreign Policy Association, No. 18, May, 1939.
A most readable and comprehensive booklet on the question of world trade and its relation to world war.

The Hull Trade Program—by Raymond Leslie Buell in a World Affairs Pamphlet, No. 2, April, 1938.
A discussion of America's old tariff system, of the Hull program, its achievements, and how it works.

Latin America, Germany and the Hull Program—by Percy W. Bidwell in Foreign Affairs for January, 1939.
A pre-Poland discussion of Germany's threat to Uncle Sam's trade interests south of the equator.

Off to the Trade Wars?—in Fortune Magazine for May, 1939. An explanation of the contrasting trade systems of barter and trade agreements, which is still good even though German barter methods have been curtailed by the war.

Internationalists Vs. Nationalists

Some say that foreign trade is not essential to our well-being. Be economically as well as politically free from all entanglements. Others say that means too much sacrifice. They urge that America by trade build a friendly co-operative world. Here are the two viewpoints.

Economic Nationalists

1. **Economic independence.** America almost self-sufficient. Therefore develop one's own home, before trying to reform rest of world.
2. **Uncertainty of foreign markets.** Big chance that foreign markets will be cut off in time of war and United States industry left geared to produce what it can't sell. Concentrate on home market since foreign market may go with the wind.
3. **Big foreign market an illusion.** They existed in the 20's because Europe had been busy fighting and recovering from fighting. When it recovered European states naturally developed their own markets.
4. **Foreign trade unimportant.** So let's let it go. It only accounts for about 10 per cent of American production. So why not develop the 90 per cent rather than worry about the 10 per cent.
5. **Protect American standard of living.** United States laborer must be protected from competition from lower standards of living.
6. **Develop America as war necessity.** It is dangerous to depend on foreign sources. Uncle Sam may be at war with them.
7. **Become self-sufficient.** Withdrawal from economic dependence on rest of world will make the United States immune to world affairs. Then there won't be foreign interests to protect.

Internationalists

1. **Nations really interdependent.** No such thing as self-sufficiency. Division of labor and technology have made the world one.
2. **Trade increases wealth.** Trade gives people, nations, chance to specialize, do what they can do best. Just as trade between United States states improves United States living standard, so would world trade improve world standards. Let each nation do what it can do best. No hothouse industries.
3. **Higher living standard.** More trade, more business, more wages, more comforts.
4. **Trade needs (means) peace.** If nations have to co-operate, they have to be peaceful. Peaceful exchange is the only alternative to aggression.
5. **The 10 per cent fallacy.** It's true that United States exports only amount to 10 per cent of United States production. But that 10 per cent is most vital. It is the difference between profit and loss. Business may just break even on the 90 per cent. The 10 per cent which is exported accounts for the profit.

Plan for Postwar Europe Divides British People

(Continued from Page 1)

counterrevolution on democratic lines.

The traditionalists say there is no revolution, but only a revival of old-style German and Russian imperialism decked out in modern guise, and to be met by old methods brought up to date. Russia's latest moves, despite the setting up of Soviet states in Eastern Poland and Eastern Finland, appear to be mainly imperialistic in character.

New Methods of Control

But while Whitehall clings fast to its familiar line of policy, the Government, under wartime pressure is itself operating what is nothing less than a revolution in Britain's social, political and economic life. Control of trade, shipping, agriculture, transport, wages and prices is being effected with a completeness that suggests permanence and gives little promise of reversion to the prewar order.

It is necessary to examine these structural changes, for they cannot be overlooked in the framing of any future peace program for Europe generally.

They have come about piecemeal, in true British fashion, beginning with the situation in January, 1915, when the war was just starting.

Parliament had voted an army of 3,000,000, and it was found that the War Office, through its regular munitions manufacturers could only turn out rifles and equipment for 2,000,000.

The statesman who saw that from this impasse would arise a situation capable of revolutionizing the whole economy of the nation was Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. Mr. George said at the time: "This means turning all the engineering works in the country to the production of war material."

When the engineering works had been corralled for this purpose, it was found that 20 per cent of their skilled workers had joined the 3,000,000 men in service and could not be withdrawn. Labor became desperately scarce and wages went up. Prices followed suit and went higher still. Wages jumped again, then prices, until hurried legislation effected some control.

Tractors Helped Farmers

Meanwhile engineering firms began accumulating vast profits, which caused unrest among the workers in Glasgow and elsewhere, until a Munitions Act was rushed through to deal with the situation.

Then agriculture lost so many farm hands to the services that it threatened to collapse. There was a call for 6,000 tractors to help the farmers out of their plight, which the engineering plants could not supply and would not have been obtainable had not Henry Ford come to the rescue.

And so the revolutionary movement spread. but it was in its initial stages and only reached a more or less complete stage when the war stopped. Today it has been resumed in more elaborated form. The prompt arrangements for blackouts, evacuation of children, sandbag protections, and the commandeering of school, hotel, and other buildings on a vast scale has accustomed the population to obey orders as implicitly as in a Fascist country.

The precautionary transfer of shipping from east coast to west coast ports, involving the transport of armies of stevedores, dockers, and other workers has shown the Government's quickly developing powers of organizing vast changes.

As soon as wages and prices showed signs of chasing each other upward the Government set about devising machinery for keeping both under control, with both employers and trade unions in cooperation. Having brought industries generally under a form of control through the Prices of Goods Act, arrangements were made for higher wages to seamen, miners, railwaymen, and others to compensate for a rise in prices.

Meanwhile to keep prices generally from soaring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, opened a campaign to warn householders to reduce their purchases, while the Board of Trade has announced penalties for profiteering.

Reserved Occupations

Benefiting by the experience of the last war, reserved occupations, such as farming and munitions works, are set apart in which the 7,000,000 workers cannot be drawn upon the military service, while only such men are called to the colors as can be properly equipped.

On this framework Britain is revolutionizing its national life. France is following suit, and the two governments Nov. 17 announced plans, through a coordinating committee and six permanent executive committees, to fuse the economy of the two nations so that they may act as a unit in the purchasing and planning of war supplies and equipment and arranging for food, fuel and economic welfare.

This remarkable step, which leaders of both French and British governments, despite a denial by Mr. Chamberlain, are said to contemplate making permanent, is not the type of revolution, or counterrevolution, that the peace-program groups are agitating for. Owing to the exigencies of war, it is necessarily in many ways parallel with Fascist methods. Partly for that reason the Liberal-Labor groups are pressing for a statement of peace aims now, before the country gets set in a trend that is far from acceptable to democratic ideals.

The British Government so far, in effecting its changes, has safeguarded democracy somewhat by enlisting the co-operation of the trade unions. That is an element that the peace aims groups are particularly anxious to preserve.

U. S.-British

(Continued from Page 1)

can press. The chief newspapers of record along the Atlantic seaboard which are widely read in this Capital City placed the story under moderate headlines in a modest position. In only one case was the story given the leading position even though the other news of the day was not particularly heavy or exciting. A note to a friendly power simply does not contain the elements of conflict that make for searing headlines and this in itself is indicative of the strong popular basis for present Anglo-American relations. A note to Germany on a less immediate or important issue would very likely receive substantially more emphasis in the news judgment of American editors.

Some Easing Possible

It should not be presumed that the note was not intended seriously, however. The State Department was well aware of the fact that the neutrals of Scandinavia, the North Sea and the Mediterranean have been unable to shake the British determination to halt their lucrative trade with Germany as a means of breaking German purchasing power in foreign markets. Today, with the United States assuming the leadership in this move of virtually all the neutrals, it is not considered impossible that some moderation of the rigor of the new blockade measure might in the end be brought about.

First reactions from London as they were received here today would appear to indicate that the note was regarded as chiefly "legalistic" and for purposes of the record. This may prove to be a mistaken notion. And in spite of the close unofficial co-operation between the British Foreign Office and the State Department here, Secretary Hull may prove to be more stubborn and insistent on this issue than might be expected in London.

German Equipment Needed

There is pressure from American institutions which greatly need continued access to German scientific instruments and materials which are not obtainable elsewhere.

There is a political value for this Government in taking at least this one gesture whose practical effect is to assist Germany, for it adds a modicum of balance to an already one-sided neutrality, saves at least some of the appearance of impartiality, and will be useful in the presidential campaign which lies ahead.

Furthermore, Mr. Hull himself is in great earnest about the need for sustaining the morale and spirit of international law even when it hurts to do so.

Thus, in sum, the note is chiefly distinguished for its reticence, and yet indicates quite firmly that the United States is not now willing to go beyond a point in its slanting of neutrality toward the Allies.

Romance Rides Again With the Wind

Selznick International Pictures; Asasno

Scenes From the Film

1. Clark Gable as Rhett Butler meets Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara.
2. Margaret Mitchell, who wrote the novel "Gone With the Wind."
3. One of the beautiful scenes in the film with Scarlett in the foreground.
4. The O'Hara family, left to right: Tom Mitchell as Gerald O'Hara, Vivien Leigh as Scarlett, Barbara O'Neil as Ellen, Ann Rutherford as Careen, Evelyn Keyes as Suellen.

'Gone With the Wind' Flutters Atlanta

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia, Dec. 9—Hollywood will lay siege to Atlanta next week when Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Claudette Colbert, and Laurence Olivier invade a welcoming city for the world premiere of "Gone With the Wind," an outsize film from an outsize novel by Atlanta's quondam schoolma'am Margaret Mitchell.

Already, the excitement is tremendous. Prompted by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta City Council has appropriated $5,000 for decorating the city. A triangular park is being rushed to completion opposite the auditorium where the Junior League will turn the clock back more than half a century for a gracious costume ball. Historic sites are being specially marked. A contest is being held to choose the young woman who will wear a replica of Scarlett's — Vivien Leigh's—costume at the opening ball.

Tickets for the premiere, at $10 apiece, have long since been sold out. They are now being sought at $50 each—and with no takers. The proceeds from the opening will go to Atlanta's Community Chest Fund.

Ready for New Invasion

If the rest of Georgia, not to mention outlying neighbor States, appear empty on Dec. 14, it will not be surprising. It is then that the three-day "Gone With the Wind" fiesta will begin. Several hundred thousand Atlantans, delegations from all outlying towns, and visitors from the 13 Southern States will be helping to make the welkin ring. There isn't a shop window or a lamppost in the downtown area without some tribute to the film.

Atlanta's first inkling that the long awaited celebration is really under way will occur next Thursday afternoon, when two specially chartered planes soar onto Chandler Field bearing Mr. Gable, Miss Leigh, Ona Munson, Laura Hope Crews, Ann Rutherford, Evelyn Keyes, and Mr. Olivier, who is not, however, a member of the cast. From New York will come David O. Selznick, who not only finished reading "Gone With the Wind," but has spent the past three years making a Technicolor film out of it. With Mr. Selznick will be Miss Colbert as well as M-G-M and Selznick International bigwigs.

Most of Atlanta's police force and, according to reports, the entire personnel of the Georgia State Police will be on hand at the airport to handle the crowd of 30,000 or more persons who are expected to welcome the stars. An even larger throng assembled to pay homage to glamour, is expected at Five Points, the Times Square of Atlanta.

According to advance estimates from sources which, it must be admitted, are not entirely disinterested, there will be a turnout of from 75,000 to 100,000 people jammed in the central area and five avenues leading to it.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield has requested skyscraper offices to keep their lights burning during most of the three nights of the celebration. As the motorcade passes along Atlanta's principal streets, showers of confetti will snow down. Eleven National Guard rifles will crack in salute as Mr. Gable raises a flag which will mark the official opening of celebrations.

Holiday for Schools

Thousands of Atlanta school children, who are being given a holiday for the event, will be piping cheers along with the grownups. Twenty-one school bands will enliven the route with music. This is one free day for which they will be able to thank a school teacher.

On Thursday evening the grand ball will be held at the Civic Auditorium. Eight thousand tickets have been sold for this event.

On Friday morning, the stars will be up by 10:30 for a visit to the cyclorama depicting the battle of Atlanta. Following a round of sightseeing, the Women's Press Club is giving a party—the only function outside of the premiere itself that Mrs. Mitchell has agreed to attend. On this occasion the novelist, who says she will never write another book, will meet the producer and stars of the film.

All this, of course, is merely the build-up to the premiere itself, which goes on at 8:30 on Friday evening. The entire front of Loew's Grand Theater is being converted to represent the "Twelveoaks" of the story.

The War Department is rising to the event by furnishing five of its latest 60-foot anti-aircraft searchlights which are capable of throwing a beam seven and one-half miles. Street car and automobile traffic will be stopped on Peachtree Street for five blocks from seven to nine o'clock. Three hundred National Guardsmen will augment other constabulary to control the crowds.

City Is A-Dither

Giant 30-foot stars containing enormous scenes from the picture, and a 25-by-35 foot cameo of Mr. Gable and Miss Leigh will decorate the scene. A Southern garden, replete with pansy beds and a magnolia tree, is being set out in front of the theater. The Big Bethel Choir will sing. Maidens from the student body and alumnae of Wesleyan College will strew the lobby with rose petals as the celebrities enter.

The film will run for three hours and forty minutes, with a ten-minute intermission. By 1:30 on the morning of Dec. 16, the premiere will conclude. The decorations will begin to come down by the following morning and residents of Peachtree Street will consider what may be done about repairing their lawns.

And that, fantastic as it may sound, is the manner in which Hollywood and "Gone With the Wind" will take Atlanta by storm. Is it any wonder that the city is already in somewhat of an old-time dither?

Boston Premiere

The Boston premiere of "Gone With The Wind" will be presented at the Loew's State and Orpheum, commencing Thursday, Dec. 21. The film will be shown twice daily, 1:30 and 8 p. m. at the State and three times daily, 10 a. m., 2:45, and 8 p. m., at the Orpheum.

Prices for matinees are 75 cents and $1.10. All evening performances are $1.10 and $1.50, including tax.

Industry Asks Curb on U. S. Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, that if America were to lose its freedom it would do so through gradually and perhaps unconsciously surrending it "under the delusion that we are giving it up only temporarily until things get straightened out" and that after the deal is made it would be too late.

"We have given the Federal Government extensive powers over the economic and financial mechanism of this country in the past few weeks," Mr. Willkie continued, "and under these powers regulation was instituted in the name of reform. I believe that much of it was desirable but now we need to be careful lest that power be used gradually, indirectly to take away our liberties. We need to re-examine the relationship between the people's government and the people's industry on the basis of this question: Have we gone so far in regulating free economic enterprise that we have taken the life out of it?"

Mr. Willkie held that the most alarming feature of this concentration of power was in the creation of omnipotent executive commissions and that "under Commission regulation we do not have a government of laws. We have a government of men and the conduct of an enterprise may be determined by the caprice of a commission chairman."

A Warning to Business

"But Government is not the only transgressor," he said. "Business, too, needs to mend its ways. For many years various sections of American industry have asked for special legislation which offered a temporary benefit at the expense of normal economic processes. Business has asked for special subsidies and special tariffs for special government appropriations for this or that special purpose. Business cannot ask for government interference at one time, and then indignantly reject it at another.

"Moreover, we have witnessed within the past few years a rapid increase in the number of State tariffs and State regulations interfering with interstate commerce. Such action is suicidal. The greatness of the United States has depended partly upon this factor, namely, that it is the largest free trade area in the world. Here, again, business must take an interest in maintaining that free flow of commerce, from the lack of which Europe has so greatly suffered."

Senator Wheeler declared that President Roosevelt, the Congress of the United States and the American people are determined to stay out of war, but warned that "far more threatening to democracy and to this Republic than any mad European dictator, are the unsolved economic problems of the United States," especially those relating to the unemployment of youth and the chronic dislocation of agriculture.

"The problem of consumption has become the Number One problem of the twentieth century," he said. "And its solution lies basically with two great underprivileged segments of American society—the farmer and the unemployed.

Supplementary Service

"The Government of the United States has recently appropriated money for the establishment of agricultural laboratories to study new uses for surplus farm products. Industry already has great laboratories manned by the best technicians—why shouldn't their work supplement Government research—or better, why don't you as individuals or as an organization let the Government supplement a great constructive service by you.

Senator Wheeler urged that industry meet the twin threat of unemployment and a shortage of skilled workers through the inauguration of a system of training or apprenticeship for American youth.

At the same time, Senator Wheeler said that Congress was aware of many shortcomings in its recent legislation and in the nation's present financial course and that it was studying ways of correcting faults in the National Labor Relations Act and was aiming in the direction of a balanced budget.

New Officers Named

The Association announced last night that H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, had been elected President for next year and that the national Vice-Presidents would be Walter J. Kohler, Chairman of the Board of the Kohler Company; J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company, and Edgar W. Queeny, President of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company will be Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Walworth Company and Past President of the Association, will be Chairman of its Board.

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Demands on Rumania Disavowed by Soviet

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires told Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu yesterday that his Government had not approved an article in the Communist International which demanded that Rumania sign a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet.

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (AP)—A radio broadcast Dec. 8 quoted a Foreign Office statement as saying Wednesday's article in the organ Communist International, attacking Rumania, was not representative of Soviet policy or of "the present state of Soviet-Rumanian relations."

The article demanded that Rumania immediately sign a mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia similar to the ones which the U. S. S. R. effected with Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

The brief broadcast said that the Press Department of the Foreign Office, in view of "misinterpretation in the foreign press considers it necessary to state that the article does not coincide with the political view of the Soviet Government and does not reflect the relations between the U. S. S. R. and Rumania."

Rumania's Plans

SACUENI, Rumania (AP)—Rumanian opinion seems reconciled to the eventual loss of Bessarabia whenever the Russian Army decides to move into the Province Rumania took from Russia after the World War.

At least the establishment of a new defense line well distant from the Soviet border was accepted as a military necessity.

But Rumania is determined that if a Russian march comes it shall not be the signal for Hungary to march into Transylvania, another of Rumania's war-won Provinces.

They say they have seen the squeeze play worked before—when Germany absorbed the Czechs and Hungary quickly took the Ruthenian districts of Czechoslovakia.

Builds Own Defenses

A few weeks after that lesson Rumania started work on a "Little Maginot Line" of fortifications to the west.

Concrete forts rise out of the tilled fields. Mats of barbed wire, spread out like drying hay, border the muddy roads. Ditches deep enough to swallow a fleet of tanks zifizag across the countryside.

One may see 30 miles of this 300-mile line of defense at the price of a 50-cent railway ticket from Oradea to Sacueni.

The slow local train runs within a stone's throw of the forbidden military zone. The forts are sunk in the earth like an iceberg hiding its bulk under water, but you guess they are about the size of a six-room house. There are as many as nine forts, in staggered rows, to the mile.

Inside the heavy concrete shells are big guns, but these the casual traveler never sees. The embrasures through which they can be fired open in only one direction—toward Hungary.

Defends Rich Area

Behind the line of forts lies Transylvania with its riches of forest, industry, and agriculture.

Rumania has plunged further into debt—many millions of dollars in a few months—to construct the "Little Maginot Line," but Government officials say they will not regret a penny of it if the line stops Hungary from attempting to regain Transylvania.

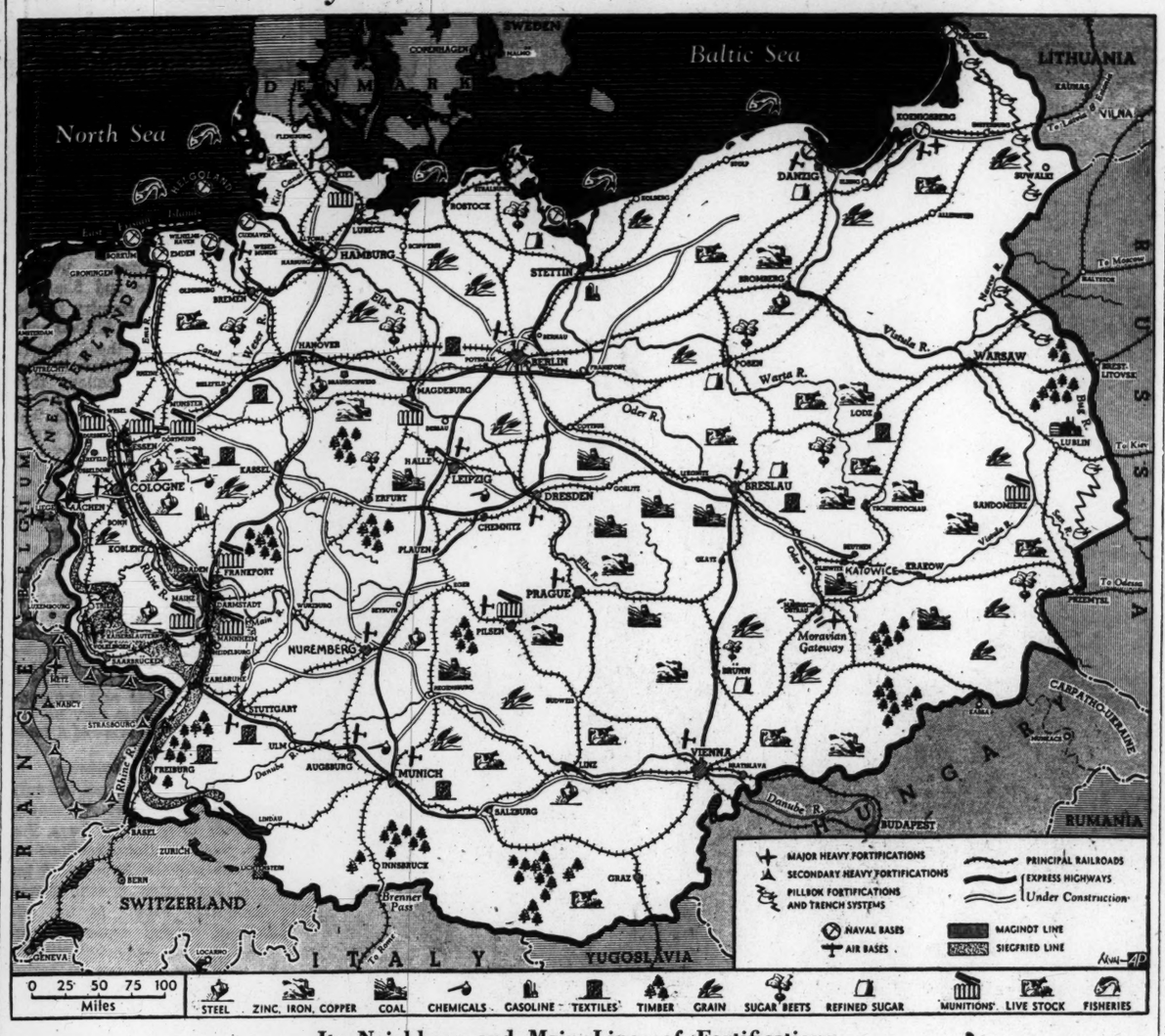
When Rumanian diplomats declare their country's frontiers are "immovable" they mean especially Transylvania. They argue that there were nearly two Rumanians for every Hungarian in the region when it was annexed from Hungary after the World War.

They would like, they say, to help in forming a solid neutral bloc of Southeastern Europe—but not by giving away any part of Transylvania. They put more trust in the blockhouses of the "Little Maginot."

The line, nearing completion at a surprising speed, runs from the vicinity of Arad, in the south, across a sweep of plains into the Carpathian Mountains which are more easily defended.

Near the line border towns are being disguised as if to withstand siege by air. There is khaki-colored paint designed to make houses indistinguishable from the air. Owners are requested to have wooden buildings treated chemically as protection against fire from incendiary bombs.

Germany's Resources and Communications



Its Neighbors and Main Lines of Fortifications

Distribution of Germany's strategic production, depicted in graphic form, indicates the importance of the territories to the south and east which the Reich has claimed in its series of annexations. The map shows Germany up to the Russo-German "demarcation line" which bisected Poland. The area of Germany—not including the portions of Poland occupied but not annexed—is computed by the Associated Press at 265,000 square miles and the population at 97,000,000, placing it again among the world's greatest powers.

British Survey Finds Reich Lacking Essential Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Investigation of the problem of Germany's supplies of raw materials has led Britain to the conclusion that the Reich must get along without at least 14 essential raw materials as long as the British Navy continues wartime control of the seas.

Germany, despite its various annexations in Central and East Europe during the past few years, and despite the hopes centered upon its newest ally, Soviet Russia, is shown as being hard put to get adequate supplies of copper, manganese, and vegetable oils, while among the essential goods from which the Third Reich is cut off almost entirely by the British Navy are tin, nickel, tungsten, rubber, phosphates, cotton, sisal, and coffee.

The statistics are contained in a study by the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

Iron and Oil Lacking

Examining the position a little more closely, it is contended that Germany can supply about 85 per cent of all its foodstuffs, though more than 40 per cent of the required fats must be imported. Cereals and meat will provide no great problem particularly if Central Europe and the Balkans provide an uninterrupted market. The supplies of fertilizers and fodder may, however, present certain difficulties. There is already a shortage of oilseeds, and whale oil is now procurable only through Norway.

As to industrial raw materials, Germany is represented as having enough coal and potash but lacks most of the others, especially iron ore and petroleum. Despite the money and efforts expended on the Hermann Göring Works, they were only able to produce about 35 per cent of the peacetime iron-ore demands and relied particularly upon Sweden to make up the deficiency of 20,000 tons annually. The synthetic production of fuel oil can only meet about 11 per cent of present wartime needs. Rumanian oil will not make up the deficiency, and Russia appears most anxious to retain its own supplies for home consumption.

Rubber is one of the essential industrial raw materials which none of Germany's neighbors can supply; the nearest sources of supply are thousands of miles away. The synthetic rubber produced within Germany itself could only meet 20 per cent of home demands in 1938.

Accustomed to Substitutes

These estimates are naturally based upon peacetime information as to Germany's needs and sources of supply, and upon assumptions as to its requirements in wartime. It may be that just as it found a substitute for Chilean nitrates through the discovery of a process of extracting nitrogen from the air during the World War, the Reich will again be able to meet many needs through substitution. While admitting the possibility, the fact that the National Socialists have been conducting a "war-peace" regime for some years past hardly offers much hope of help along these lines.

The German people may be content to drink substitute coffee—most of them have been doing so for a long time—they may even wear paper clothes, but this will help little to cover their needs of metals like nickel, tungsten, and tin, especially as they have already substituted concrete or some other home-produced material for these metals wherever possible for years past. This is a quite different situation from that existing at the beginning of the World War. In fact, the British contend that Germany's position today is more like that of 1917 than 1914.

The booklet incorporating the institute's statistics—"Raw Materials"—is really an examination of the "colonial problem" now facing the world. It is not limited to a statement of Germany's position. It examines this problem particularly from the standpoint of the demands of the three "have-not" countries, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and comes to the conclusion in the words of Sir Arthur Salter, that "there is no such thing as a surplus population anywhere in the world except one that is relative to, and caused by the existing commercial and economic system. There is no reason why a country should not develop a population as thick upon the ground as in a highly industrialized area and still maintain itself, if it could draw freely upon the resources of the rest of the world." Here is the crux of the whole problem of expansion in the world today, it is declared, and mankind must apply all its energies to solve it.

British Subjects 'Down Under' Dislike Iron-Hand Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The war which overturned the British foreign news-gathering services has had repercussions in the Antipodes. For, denied British sources, they have turned to American ones. Just before the war, Australian and New Zealand newspapers concluded a deal with the Associated Press, which gave them many good leads. Since the conflict they have made contacts giving them dispatches of the New York Times, and today much of the news with London date lines has been cabled from New York.

American news continues to be cabled from Chicago and to be drawn from the pages of the Chicago Tribune.

Use of these sources has had an unexpected result. It has given the impression that British news is belated and reticent. It has had the further effect of making people dissatisfied with what they are obtaining from Britain itself. The American radio chains had given news of the invasion of Poland and the bombing of Warsaw hours before it came from Britain.

Home Situation Acute

But if Antipodeans have had difficulties with their foreign news, they feel much more strongly about the censorship regulations at home. Australians have been more outspoken than New Zealanders in their complaints about this aspect of their struggle with Hitler. New Zealand criticism has proved milder.

In New Zealand a regulation was issued forbidding any newspaper to mention the movements of any ship, except an enemy ship. Another case was the ban announced by the censor on any mention of the fact that acting Prime Minister Peter Fraser had left the country with a large staff to attend an Empire war conference in London. Newspapers were told they must not publish even that Fraser had gone abroad until he arived in Britain. Yet before he reached there War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha announced the Dominion Ministers were on their way.

Regulations Are Drastic

War regulations here are of the most drastic kind, and are aimed at complete control of news. One of them makes it an offense to repeat anything which may hearten the enemy or interfere with the conduct of operations of the armed forces, or the general direction of the war. Even gossiping by citizens is covered by this regulation. Another forbids publication of news contained in any journal not previously published within one of the empire countries.

For some time the newspapers were afraid even to name the big training camps, known to everyone, in which the many thousands of men of the expeditionary force will be trained. Only this week, the censor, permitting publication of a photograph of New Zealand's Burnham camp, Christchurch, main training depot for the south island, forbade newspapers to mention its name.

The matter is complicated by political factors. The newspapers here have been critical of the policy of the Socialist Government in office, and the Government has retaliated by creating a commercial broadcasting service under State control, designed to take advertising away from the dailies. Today the Government possesses a powerful new weapon in war regulations which declare that attempts to discredit it may interfere with the conduct of war. The newspapers remain critical of many phases of government policy, but do not wish to harm its war efforts and have no wish to be put on the spot themselves.

Via Imperiale 300 Feet Wide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Following the tradition of their ancestors as the great road builders of the Old World, modern Romans are at work on the beginnings of a highway they claim will rank as one of the most amazing roads of all time.

This road—to be called Via Imperiale—is to lead from Rome to the pine woods of the Ostean seaside, 15 miles away, and is to be more than 300 feet in width and to be divided into seven separate traffic ways.

Premier Mussolini having decreed that despite hostilities over the border, work on the 1942 Universal Exhibition should go ahead, a start is being made on the section of the road from the walls of Rome to the Exhibition grounds. Inside the exhibition the road is to lose its seven-fold character and to run past the palaces of Arts and Natural Science as a single sweeping thoroughfare. In the very center of the road in the center of the exhibition is to be a 262-foot obelisk to Marconi, regarded as Italy's greatest modern inventor.

The Via Imperiale is to form a continuation of the Via dell' Impero and Via dei Trionfi, starting from Porta Capena where the Obelisk of Axum, brought to Rome after the conquest of Ethiopia, now stands and from where there also starts the ancient Appian Way, foremost example of roadway engineering by the Rome of old.

The road is to be open to all traffic. It is to have a total width of 109 yards. The central "autostrada" track is to be 22 yards wide and on either side there is to be a raised pavement, four yards wide, bordered by tall trees and shrubs; beyond these pavements are to be tracks for cyclists; farther beyond these tracks for slow traffic and streetcars; on the farthestmost outer edges, wide pavements for depestrians, and more trees.

To give the road an adequately majestic send-off the famous portal to the superb Farese Gardens of the eighteenth century is being rebuilt and will guard the entrance to the highway.

Germany Extends Capital Crimes

BERLIN (AP)—The Government Gazette announced Dec. 9 a decree extending the capital penalty to all crimes involving the use of pistols or other weapons. The decree, approved Dec. 5 by the Defense Council, is retroactive to an unspecified date and applies also to criminals offering armed resistance or attacking pursuers.

N. Y. Labor Committee New Vote Ordered

NEW YORK (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel Dec. 7 ordered a new election to determine officers and members of the Executive Committee of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party.

Acting on a motion made by the faction of Eugene P. Connolly, whose election and that of his adherents was rejected by the Board of Elections, Judge Wasservogel held it was impossible to determine the rightful leaders without a new election.

Caution on Wheat Given To Canadian Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Efforts to adjust Saskatchewan's agricultural economy to the rapidly changing market conditions caused by the war are seen in recent warnings issued here designed to prevent farmers from expanding wheat acreage.

Considering the current wheat crop which is glutting Canadian bins with no sign of being disposed of rigth away, agricultural leaders are urging farmers not to increase their wheat-growing acreage. They are pointing to the lessons learned during the World War.

At that time Saskatchewan farmers, envisaging huge profits from wheat sales, turned large tracts of so-called marginal lands to wheat production.

This added acreage, when the wheat price crash, the depression, and the long drought period all virtually coincided, proved to be costly to both the Provincial and Federal Governments. Costs of relief and removal of farmers off these sub-marginal lands had to be footed by both Governments.

Other Products in Demand

J. G. Taggart, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, in a speech in Regina recently advised Saskatchewan farmers to consolidate their positions under existing conditions rather than launch out on an expanded program of production in anticipation of booming war prices. A better demand for western Canadaian livestock and dairy products was more likely a result of the war than one for wheat, Mr. Taggart said.

No extraordinary demand for North American wheat was foreseen by Mr. Taggart, as a result of war. Such a demand might come in the second or third year of war. Since 1920, he pointed out, the use of feltilizer in Europe has increased tremendously. If the present war continued for a long period and it again became necessary to use fertilizer materials in the production of munitions, then wheat production would drop sharply in Europe, leading to a greater demand for the North American product.

Adding his advice to deter expansion of wheat acreage, Prof. E. C. Hope of the University of Saskatchewan, whose yearly farm outlook forecasts have gained wide attention across Canada, said he saw practically no hope of higher wheat prices for the next two or three years. He held out better prospects for expansion of hog raising.

Readjustment Needed

Prof. J. W. G. McEwan of the University of Saskatchewan urged a readjustment of Canadian agriculture along lines which would veer it away from an economy "geared to wheat." His reasons for needing a readjustment were: Wheat production, as it has been carried on, has resulted in serious soil erosion; countries which formerly regarded Canadian wheat as indispensable were showing more independence; specialized farming as carried on in Western Canada is not conducive to farm security and home-building; the depression which would follow at the end of the present war would be bound to affect the wheat-growing industry severely.

At the same time assurances that war will not halt the work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration have been given by J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture. Although the extent of the future work of P. F. R. A. naturally depends upon the amount of money which Parliament would vote for it, the Minister of Agriculture believed that the policy of withdrawing submarginal lands from cultivation and their utilization for more suitable work such as pasturage, should be continued.

This policy is directly opposite to that pursued in the World War when thousands of acres of submarginal lands in Western Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan, were put to the plow.

Ten more community pastures are scheduled for 1940. An area of 200,000 acres is involved and once these are completed, more than 1,000,000 acres, virtually all Saskatchewan, will have been set aside as community pasturage.

Step Toward Diversification

Coincident with these steps to reclaim submarginal land is a Provincial Gogernment move to experiment in the growing of sugar beets in Saskatchewan, as a preliminary step toward more diversified farm economy.

These experiments are being conducted in the broad Qu-Appelle Valley in Central Saskatchewan.

Some 40 or 50 farmers of the valley have been chosen to conduct the experimental growing, and they will be furnished seed, supervisory assistance and materials for keeping records by the Government.

The experiments are expected to last three to four years and upon their outcome will depend a decision of the Government to encourage the growing of sugar beets, and the consequent establishment of a geet sugar industry.

New Avenues Explored

Though the growing of sugar beets and the establishment of a beet sugar industry has achieved great success in irrigated lands of southern Alberta, no attempt up to now has been made in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan's farm economy has been based on wheat and it was only in the past few years, with the onslaught of a long drought period and the low wheat prices, together with a tremendous world wheat surplus, that farm economists have begun to look for other avenues of farm development in Saskatchewan.

With the advent of the Prarie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in Western Canada, the possibilities of sugar beet growing on light lands under irrigation have been a basis for study. Much light land in the Province, now regarded as unsuitable for successful wheat production, is held to be potential sugar beet land.

To be economical, haulage of the beets to factory should not exceed 20 miles, a requirement which would limit the size of the tract of land which might be devoted to beet growing.

New Zealand's Policy in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This British Dominion is at war with the Nazi Government and not with the German people. This was made clear by the New Zealand press within the first week of the outbreak of war.

This point of view is entirely different from that of the World War. It is to be seen in another field also, that of the alien population. Twenty-five years ago New Zealand interned all Germans within a few days of the outbreak of war. Today it is doing nothing comparable to that. Regulations require that every alien register with the police, that he notify change of residence and that he shall undertake no work of any kind on a dock or ship unless he is a member of the crew. Aside from that he is under no disadvantages.

Today refugees may pursue a course of discretion because they realize their position is a difficult one. But there is no official backing for discrimination of any kind against Germans, and the behavior toward them fits in with the general line of policy that was enunciated by acting Prime Minister Peter Fraser when he said: "The conflict which has broken out is not between one nation and another, or between one group of nations and another. It is plainly a conflict between diametrically opposed conceptions of international relationship, between reason and force."

At the same time the change of front of the press here toward Italy and Japan is marked. Italy has now become the country which did its best to avoid war. As for Japan, the tactics of Tientsin, of Shanghai, and Hong Kong have faded into nothingness, and there is even a feeling that British patience in the Far East has at last paid substantial dividends. For the withdrawal of Japan from the anticomintern front means an enormous amount to Australia and New Zealand. The feeling of release is notable.

State Department Cancels Licenses Of Relief Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said it has canceled the licenses of five organizations, collecting funds here for charitable distribution in belligerent countries, for failure to observe Department regulations.

Two of the five were reinstated following promises to comply.

Those whose licenses were revoked permanently were:

Walter Golanski and Edmund P. Krotkiewicz, co-partners of Polish Radio Programs Bureau, Hamtramck, Mich.

Connecticut Radio Bureau, Meriden, Conn.

Association Franco-Americaine des Parrains et Marraines de Guerre des U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Those whose registrations were revoked and later reinstated:

The Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Passaic, N. J., and United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa.

Eleven other persons and organizations voluntarily asked for revocation of their resignations.

Gettysburg Celebration Saves U. S. $435,529

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, disclosed Dec. 8 that a commission established for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg last year had turned back to the Treasury $435,529 of the $1,186,943 which Congress appropriated for its use.

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Russians Miscalculated, Finnish Premier Says

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 9 (AP)—Russian calculations of Finnish weakness have miscarried, because th Finns will "fight to the end—even after the end," Prime Minister Risto Ryti declared last night in a nation-wide broadcast.

"Russian action against Finland was based on incorrect information and an error in calculation," he declared.

"It was supposed that the defensive capacity and the spirit of the Finnish Army and Nation could be broken by savage destruction which the whole civilzed world abhors. The result will be a disappointment to Soviet Russia."

Mr. Ryti's address followed a statement by the Government that since the Soviet Russian Government itself holds that there is no war against Finland there can be no legal justificaton for the blockade of Finnish ports proclaimed by Moscow.

"The Finnish people at this moment are fully united," Mr. Ryti said, "firm as steel and ready for the greatest sacrifices in behalf of their independence and their existence, for they are fully aware of what awaits them under the rule of such men as Mr. Kuusinen."

(Otto Kuusinen is Chairman and Minster of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet-sponsored "Peoples" Government set up at Terijoki.)

"If compelled to do so we shall fight to the end—even after the end. A conquest of Finland will not be a parade but will demand at every side heavy sacrifices from the attacker."

The Finnish Government communiqué on the blockage pointed out that in peacetime there could be a question of a blockade "only against a nation which violates various provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations—for instance as the Soviet Union has violated them in launching her present attack."

As far as the Gulf of Bothnia is concerned, the blockade "lacks both legal and practical significance" for Russia has no warships there and can not send them there, the Government asserted.

It pointed out the Soviet warships would be unable to get into the Bothnian Gulf "since the channel leading past the Aaland Islands has been closed—inter alia by mines."

Even in the Gulf of Finland, the Government said the Red Navy could not enforce the blockade "because it lacks suitabe vessels."

"Finland also is able effectively to prevent action against her coast by Soviet naval forces," the communiqué said, through the use of coastal defense batteries, aircraft, and mines.

"The case of the cruiser Kirov already has shown this," it added. The Finns reported the Kirov, 8,500-ton Soviet warship, was damaged badly when it attempted an attack Dec. 2 on the Hangoe Peninsula where Finland's "Gibraltar of the Baltic" is located.

Swedish Mines

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9 (AP)—Sweden extended its mine fields today to waters off Oregrun, 80 miles north of Stockholm, making it necessary for vessels plying the channel opposite the Aland Islands into the Gulf of Bothnia to use Swedish pilots.

The mines, extending those laid earlier opposite the Alands, are "to facilitate active Swedish neutrality," a Government communiqué said.

The Finns previously had mined the channel on the Finnish side of the Alands.

Watching the Finnish-Russian war with grave concern, Sweden looked with more optimism to the reopening of trade negotiations with Germany at Berlin Monday. These were interrupted as a result of German minelaying activities near Swedish waters.

"We are hopeful now that we can come to some arrangement," said an informant close to the Government.

Talk of the formation of a national Government to include all parties continued, but obstacles were said to have arisen. There were differences over the insistence of some elements that Sweden take a stronger stand on behalf of Finland. The question of whether Foreign Minister Richard J. Sandler should be retained was another issue.

Strategy of the Ether

© BBC; © Keystone

Radio Plays Important Role in War

(1) Members of the recording unit of the British Broadcasting Corporation "Somewhere in France." (2) A monitor transferring a broadcast to a dictaphone. (3) Listening in to foreign opinion. The picture shows a BBC listening post "Somewhere in England." (4) BBC news department, also "Somewhere in England."

British Radio Programs Sent From 'Somewhere in England'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British broadcasting after the proclamation of war with Germany underwent a great and immediate change. "This is the B. B. C. Home Service" became the opening announcement wherever one might be in Great Britain, instead of being able to select the program that appealed most from one of the many regional transmitting stations.

One of the first questions asked by many persons was, why should only one transmitter and one program be allowed? The official answer to this was, that it was necessary in order not to give navigational assistance to enemy aircraft, which could fly direct on the beam to the transmitting station. All that the man in the street knows is that he has to tune his receiver to the Northern Regional wavelength. What he hears may come from that station, or from any one of the other eight transmitters.

There has also been considerable criticism of the program quality. The B. B. C. faces the task of pleasing as many as possible, for a part of the time, at any rate. Activities of the B. B. C. are no longer centered in Broadcasting House, but secrecy is maintained as to where those who provide the programs have migrated.

"Somewhere in England"

This accounts largely for the dearth of the high-class concerts and entertainment which the payer of a ten-shilling annual license has hitherto looked on as his right. The best orchestras were located in London, the best artists were there, too, or could easily come there. It is less easy to gather the performers necessary to fill a program "somewhere in England."

The items seemed to alternate with news bulletins and gramophone records. These latter, it is true, are so good nowadays that, unless one knows, it is hard to say whether or not it is the real thing. But all this is being gradually put right, though many still yearn for their accustomed ration of good music.

The B. B. C. now has a Monitoring Department which operates round the clock. One shift comprises ten monitors, and five subeditors in addition to wireless engineers, shorthand writers, and typists. Somewhere in England, in a hut on a hilltop sit 10 men in front of their powerful and selective receivers with headphones on their ears. They collect material which may be useful from foreign stations all over the world. Everything which is transmitted from the many German and other short-wave stations is taken down in shorthand, translated and sifted for details which might be of use to the various Government departments.

Flood of Words Caught

Some 150 news bulletins per day are listened to and transcribed, the total running into about 250,000 words. If an important speech or report is coming through, the listener can transfer it to a dictaphone record which can be sent direct by teleprint or messenger to the Government official who should receive it. The Germans have a similar service as they sometimes quote from British broadcasts, and on one occasion even checked an inaccurate translation by the B. B. C.

A department in British broadcasting which has undergone a great expansion deals with broadcasting in foreign languages. News bulletins now go out in 16 tongues other than English. These are Arabic, French, German, Italian, Spanish for Spain and separately for Latin-America, Portuguese for Portugal and for Brazil, Afrikaans for South Africa, Czech, Greek, Magyar for Hungary, Polish, Rumanian, Serbo-Croat, and Turkish.

Truthful News Welcomed

The B. B. C. gets many letters from all over the world expressing appreciation of the sober and truthful presentation of the news From Germans, too, in South Africa, who are against the National Socialist regime, have come thanks for the B. B. C. broadcasts in German.

In connection with these overseas broadcasts, out of a batch of 63 letters received recently by the B. B. C. from the United States, 61 proved to be pro-Ally, one was pro-German, one anonymous, and they were mostly charming and kindly.

Before the war began the question of the jamming of the combatants' radio was much talked of. However, when war was declared, there seems to have been some sort of gentleman's agreement on the subject. "I won't jam you, if you don't jam me." It is obviously a game two can play, and presumably Germany has decided that the propaganda value of radio was too great for it to run the risk of its being destroyed by jamming.

Christmas Shoppers Face Many Difficulties in Berlin

NEW YORK (AP)—And you think you have Christmas shopping problems? Be glad you're not in Berlin.

John Raleigh, a National Broadcasting Company representative in the German capital, described his Christmas shopping expedition in a recent broadcast. He said there are toys aplenty in htis toy-making country, but most of them are of a military nature. Of food and other necessities, Mr. Raleigh added, the supply is limited.

Mostly Military Toys

The largest sections in the shops, he said, are devoted to military toys.

"There are models of soldiers sitting around campfires, orderlies shining officers' boots, field hospitals with detailed equipment including stretchers, miniature tanks, field guns, machine guns, anti-aircraft guns and every type of military vehicle."

Mr. Raleigh told of a friend who was writing a story about a toy anti-aircraft gun which he had described in detail. So like its actual counterpart was this toy, including the mechanical construction, that the German authorities refused to release the story.

Naval toys, too, Mr. Raleigh said, are similar to the actual German warships they represent.

"The entire German Navy in miniature can be purchased," he said.

Neckties Are Scarce

Mr. Raleigh wanted to buy a necktie for a friend. He discovered that would take three "permission" slips out of a book of 100 which must last him a year. Candy came to Mr. Raleigh's thought next, but he had long since had the one-half pound which was his quota. Gloves and handkerchies require permission slips and so does almost everything else except household furniture and fixtures.

The German newspaper, he said, which usually carry many pages of Christmas advertising are almost barren. Even with extra food allowances for the Christmas season, he said, the festive boards in Germany this Christmas will be restricted. There will be no meat, perhaps some extra dried peas or beans and perhaps a little gingerbread.

Christmas Shopping Gains in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Christmas shopping in this section of the South started earlier this year and the volume of business already promises to be considerably larger than in several years past. Merchants in Durham, for example, report the best Christmas trade in ten years. Stores in Raleigh and other trading centers also are filled daily, with every indication of increased buying.

Throughout North Carolina, including Raleigh and other cities—and even in some of the towns—Christmas parades already have been held. The streets now are gaily decorated with evergreens, colored electric lights, stars and other Yuletide suggestions.

Summary: 'General Weather' Comes to Aid of Finns: Russians 'Divide' Finland in Two Attack Zones

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 9—Finland's stanch and only active ally, General Weather, has again foiled the Russian plans. Fog and snow have deprived the Russians of their air supremacy and saved Finnish cities from further destruction, while hindering the Russian movement on land.

Today, against the Government order, people have been returning to Helsingfors, reassured by a five-day respite from bombardment. Daring Finnish airmen, more skilled in local flying conditions, discovered and bombed troop trains southbound along the Murmansk Railway.

Discovery of these trains confirms the proposition that General Mereshoff, the Russian commander, is withdrawing two of six divisions operating along the frontier between Lake Ladoga and the Arctic, and is adding them to the five divisions now concentrated on the Karelian Isthmus preparatory for a new offensive on the Mannerheim line. Fragmentary reports received from Fron make it possible to construct a general picture of the operations.

Russians Fix Two Zones

For the purposes of strategy the Soviet has divided Finland into two zones—the southern coastal zone where most of the towns are located and which is comparatively well settled, and the northern zone, a sparsely settled wild region of rocks, granite hills, and forests, crossed only by a few main roads and railways.

In the southern part where towns would provide accommodation for an invading army and where supplies and equipment could be sent on by sea, the Soviet plan to carry out a systematic campaign of invasion and occupation, carefully fortifying each position against counter-attack before making new advances, and establishing administrations.

The departure for these operations is the offensive in the Karelian Isthmus. The tactics involve the use of large masses of heavily armed reguiar troops, with artillery, mechanized units, and all other features of orthodox possession warfare.

Type of Guerrilla Warfare

Over the remaining zone of Finland, which comprises about three fourths of the country's total area, the method and the objectives are entirely different.

Here it is no longer a question of systematic conquest and subjugation, but a guerrilla type of warfare by mobile light groups aimed at the capture or destruction of a few vital nerve centers and communications.

In this warfare the defending Finns, despite their numerical inferiority, have a certain advantage, for they know the terrain and can maneuver quicker than the Russians, especially in the winter time, since every Finnish soldier is an expert on skis.

In the first week of the war this advantage has already been demonstrated in the far north where the Russians, under the light of the aurora borealis, have opened their combat to cu' the Finns from the Arctic Ocean. One Soviet infantry brigade attacked the Finnish guard at Petsamo, but encountering stiff resistance turned southwest and occupied Salmijaervi which the Finns evacuated. However, in the past two days the Finns counterattacked and cut off the Russians rom their bases. Small Russian groups left at various points may be starved out.

Troops Rushed by Soviet

At three other points along the northern frontier the Soviet has rushed troops to touch the Finnish communications. The present defense of Finnish roads and railways from the east is hampered by the fact that since they were built under the Czarist regime they were designed for defense against any attack from the west. Roads and railways follow the east shore of the lakes and rivers and are therefore exposed to the east. The Russian command realizes that and has aimed the troops at the most vulnerable points.

Thus an offensive was launched at Pelisjaervi with the object of severing the railway that runs from Oulu on the Bay of Bothnia to Sortavala on Lake Ladoga. This last of the Soviet offensives was for the Finns by far the most dangerous, since the cutting off of the main line between the north and south would disorganize the defense of Finland.

However, after advancing about 15 kilometers toward Nurmes, a point on the line nearest to the Soviet border, the Russians faltered and, for some reason known only to their command, a part of their forces were recalled and shipped to the Karelian Isthmus. The remaining units seem too weak to continue the advance.

Use of Gas Charged

Another danger point is the Soviet penetration at Sallantunturi at a latitude of 57 north. Here the Russians are using one infantry brigade and one mountain artillery unit whose immediate objective is Kemijaervi, the end station on the line to Rovaniemi and Kemi.

Capture of this line would bring the Russians to the Bay of Bothnia and sever land connections between Finland and Sweden in the southeast. The chief link between East and Wes. Finland is the railway from Lahti to Sortavla. This is a new line which runs north of Viborg and would not be cut off with the capture of the latter town.

With the object of capturing this line the Russians have attempted a surprise landing of several companies on the shore of Lake Ladoga between Elisenvaara and Hiitola, but the landing party, escorted by three heavily armed tugs, was itself surprised by the Finnish coastal batteries and driven off. It was in the offensive on the northern shore of Lake Ladoga that, according to the Finnish report, the Russians have used poison gas.

On the Karelian Isthmus the crossing of the Taipalle River brings the Russians to within a short distance of the first of the four fortification chains which comprise the Mannerheim Line. The first chain extends from Kuolemajaervi to Sakkalo, but the main line is built further nortn near Viborg. I visited the line in peacetime. The Finns were then still building their granite "asparagus beds" designed to stop tanks, and apparently the fortification work still continues now under the shells of long-range Soviet artillery.

The line was designed to utilize to the utmost the geological character of the region. The bunkers and pill boxes are hewn from the living rock. Huge granite monoliths have been hollowed out inside to accommodate arms and men. The accompanying officer assured me that this natural material far surpassed concrete.

Along the road still open at that time huge triangular rocks were poised on enclosed wooden platforms in such a way that at a moment's notice they could be rolled down to block the road. A system of dams made it possible to flood entire districts. Another feature of the Finnish defenses is a line of tree stumps with the sawed-off trunks laid crosswise and bound together with barbed wire.

Without giving an impression of impregnability the line appears to offer a serious obstruction to an invading army. The Russians haven't yet attacked this line but hesitate before it, probably awaiting reinforcements and artillery. Thus the outcome of the first week of the war has been that the Russians have scored little success in their attacks in the north and south, have everywhere been checked, and they have suffered losses both of tanks and planes.

Plan to 'Swamp' Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 9

The Russians are understood to have decided to quadruple the 11th divisions which, in the Seventh Red Army Corps, have been concentrated on the Karelian Isthmus in an effort to break through the Mannherheim Line.

Three additional Army Corps will be used for operations in the North and in the East.

The small Finnish Army will then be outnumbered of about four to one.

Col. Alexander Mellbloom, commanding the defense sector near Viborg, reported that the Finnish defense against tanks had so far been successful because the Russians were using old-style, lightly-armored machines, and the Finns had powerful Swedish anti-tank guns.

There were reports of negotiations to obtain Hungarian anti-aircraft weapons of a late design.

Save Our Kilts, The Pipers Cry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Scottish residents of Victoria have launched a nation-wide campaign to save the kilt for Canadian soldiers.

When it heard that the Department of National Defense had abolished the kilt in Scottish regiments during the war, the Vancouver Island Pipers' Association communicated with Scottish organizations all over the country to determine "a course of action."

It is expected resolutions demanding the retention of the kilt will shortly bombard the Federal Government. While even Scotsmen admit that the kilt may not be satisfactory in the front line of a modern war, it is argued that during the period of training it can safely be worn to maintain old Scottish traditions.

Center Cheers Up Wartime Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Center, formed to foster and quicken the interests of British art in wartime, has been opened in London. Run as a club, located in an art gallery, it provides opportunity for artists to discuss questions among themselves and with critics and playwrights. Another aim is to make British art more widely known in America, and profits from exhibitions will be used to buy and send works of members to the United States.

Represented at the Center's first exhibition are such members as Epstein, Augustus John, Henry Moore, Lucien Pissarro, and Ethel Walker. The five-room gallery is furnished in club fashion, so that viewers may study modern art at their ease.

Only works by members are shown, final choice resting with the organizer, Mrs. Ala Story, who is keen to encourage young "unknowns."

The quickly rising membership gives hint of future success. It is hoped to send some of the exhibition out of London on tour.

Speaking of the plan, Mrs. Story said that when war forced her to cancel a year's program of exhibitions, she decided to form the British Art Center.

"If peace were to come tomorrow I would go on just the same," she declared.

The club serves as an information bureau, necessary in a time of upheaval, furnishing particulars regarding artists, organizations, and institutions.

Extradition 'Botched'

WASHINGTON (AP) — William C. McCuistion, former official of the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who won a fight against being extradited to New Orleans, where police said he was wanted on a murder charge, declared Dec. 8 that he intended to go back voluntarily to clear his name.

Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the United States District Court refused to order his extradition on the ground that the extradition papers were "slipshod" and "botched up."

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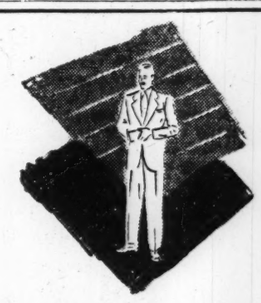
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A School Playroom for the Tots Needed Full Equipment

No Funds!—But Undaunted the Mothers, Dads, and Older Children Made Everything Themselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Schools never seem to be rich, and ours was no exception. When mothers wanted a playroom for preschool children, space was available but there was very little for the two-to-four-year-olds to use for playthings.

Our school board permitted the use of some kindergarten equipment, but most of it was inappropriate for the littler folk. Yet we mothers were eager to have some place to leave our little ones during meetings when we planned for their welfare and that of our school.

So We Used Our Hands and Heads

There was nothing to do but supply play materials ourselves. Naturally we had to do it with very little money. So we used our hands and our heads instead.

Great big beautiful blocks were obtained very cheaply by going to a local lumber yard and buying mill ends. The short lengths, quarter circles and triangles were sanded by ambitious fathers at a special parents' meeting. We mothers wielded the paint brushes that made them many fascinating colors.

Someone decided an apple box brightly painted, would make a fine container for the blocks. What a career apple boxes have had since then! One father made a dozen apple box chairs for our little folk to sit on. A Boy Scout group transformed another box into an upholstered settee for the dolls' corner.

Many people have been eager to help furnish our playroom. The boys of the manual training class made the doll bed. Camp Fire Girls supplied bedding. The much loved rag dollies are homemade. It takes two looks to discover the fine wooden train is a chain of cheese boxes.

The Secret Is Its Simplicity

A favorite toy is the red cracker can, filled with clothespin dolls. Tiny tots will spend an hour placing the clothes pins around the rim of the can. Painted cans which were opened with the edges rolled in add greatly to the interests in the sandbox.

Someone gave us a peg board. Now we have another made with sawed-off broom handles. Our most expensive toys are the slide and steps combination, and the teeter. These were made by the school caretaker from sturdy lumber.

Our children love the playroom, and we think they learn a great deal from playing together. Best of all, our equipment lasts from year to year, and its upkeep and improvement affords a pleasant project which builds good feeling in our neighborhood.

M. B. P.

Homemade equipment entertains and instructs these boys and girls. A whole neighborhood joined in supplying toys for this playroom for preschool children. Left—These young engineers are building with blocks made of mill ends, sanded by their fathers and painted by their mothers. Right—Safe rolled edges and a coat of paint have turned tin cans into beautiful sand toys. The slide and steps, made by the school caretaker, were the most expensive equipment in the schoolroom. They could be duplicated for about six dollars, depending upon the quality of the slide board. Below—Big boys and girls made the dolls' bed and blankets; mothers made the dolls. Behind the attentive "little mother" is an apple-box chair.

Browsing Among The Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"School Orchestras, How They May Be Developed," by J. E. Maddy (National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York), is not new. It is, however, one of a set of pamphlets published at cost by this organization, all of which should be better known. The head of any school, whether it be large or small, will find practical help in this ten-cent pamphlet. There is also one on Bands, and there are others on such subjects as Financing the School Band, Instrumental Music in the Schools of Rochester and Louisville, Instruments of the Orchestra, etc. The publications are from five to twenty cents, one (a book) entitled "High School Credit for Private Music Study, a Survey" (112 pages), being $1.

* * *

Here are two publications of special interest to those working in the field of educational broadcasting and radio in the classroom. "Broadcast Receivers and Phonographs for Classroom Use" is a pamphlet available through the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, 41 East 42nd Street, New York. It embodies a general discussion of the factors which should be considered in the selection of broadcast receivers and phonographs for classroom use, and contains also (in an appendix) a survey of 1939 equipment. The second book is "Local Broadcasts to Schools," edited by Irvin Stewart (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, $2.). This volume presents the experiences of six key cities which have been broadcasting to schools over a period of years. The material is detailed enough for any local school committee to gain much from; there are good bibliographies; the methods differ widely enough to offer suggestions to widely different investigators; relations with local broadcasting stations are discussed in a practical way. A useful contribution to the whole literature concerned with radio in education.

Handling the Lipstick-Rouge Problem With Teen-Agers

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

Having put into practice many of the excellent ideas shared in The Parent, I want to pass along a co-operative idea we tried in our neighborhood. Our growing girls began to want to use lipstick and rouge and other "beauty" aids long before we parents thought they should. Because one did, they all seemed to think it was the thing to go each person just a bit better until they took all the girlishness from their young faces.

Then one wise mother hit on an idea that changed much of this. She went straight to our best beauty operator and asked her help. Would she be willing to talk with these girls who would be her future patrons? Would she help them to get the right slant on looking their best? At once she grasped the idea of how she could help.

"I will conduct a class in the proper beauty aids for your teen-aged girls," she offered. "I will show them how to dress their hair becomingly for their individual types, and will demonstrate how simple little touches, hardly discernible, are all they need to emphasize their fresh complexions. I will stress that simplicity is the keynote of good taste."

Without a word of what we mothers were trying to accomplish, we spoke of Miss Tremont's desire to start a class to teach good grooming. Would they like to become members? Eagerly they took up this class instruction. They came home all agog to try their hair in the simple but smart ways they had been shown. The bright rouge soon disappeared as they all learned it was really poor taste for anyone to use so much coloring. The girls quickly became adept also, at taking excellent care of their hair and their nails. They were willing to accept advice from such an authority as this beauty operator.

Of course this experiment cost us something, but we all figured it was worthwhile instruction, since business people today welcome the girl who always looks well groomed.

The teachers said that nothing we parents could have done would have had more far-reaching results. Other girls unable to join such a class soon followed the lead of these girls in toning down their make-up. (Mrs.) C. D. L.

* * *

Asks What You Do

Ohio

Dear Friends:

In answer to the one who asked about the saying of grace at the table, I have found that just a few words, such, as "Dear Lord, we thank Thee for this food," is quite sufficient and satisfactory. We do thank the Father of us all for the spiritual ideas of intelligence, variety, spontaneity, joy, love, etc., which make it possible to obtain and prepare the food which meets our present need.

I have many times been grateful for a Monitor article which expressed the thought that if we approach the planning of a meal with a freshness of thought and with hearts overflowing with gratitude for the abundance of good things from which we have to choose, we lose the feeling of monotony which so often accompanies this task which occurs three times a day. Then the task becomes an opportunity to express beauty and art, the natural outward expression of selfless service.

There are so many times that one must tell a child that he cannot afford to purchase the things the child wants. How are other parents meeting this without instilling the thought of lack? The fact that Daddy works hard to earn the money is very vague to a five-year old. (Mrs.) V. G. S.

* * *

A Part of the Meal

California

Dear Editor:

We began saying grace many years ago when the boys were about seven or eight. (Mother had always wanted to, but—)

"Why not begin the meal with grace," Mother suggested, "and stop all this confusion of rushing to the table with hair dripping, or hands not perfectly clean? Why not make it a rule that all must be at the table for grace. Let's try it. . . ."

It worked.

The knowledge that being late meant holding up the serving of the meal seemed to meet the need. In an emergency one might be excused for a moment while Dad served the plates. But each in his place, including Mother of course, meant an orderly beginning and oh, such a difference! To try it is the only way to realize what that simple act can mean in a home.

At their first Scout encampment it seemed natural to the boys to "ask the blessing" for the group when the officials requested it. And when on Sunday a chapter from the bible was needed, there was no self-consciousness. Once when a Bible was not in evidence, the need was met by a simple offer to "say the 91st Psalm. I know that by heart."

Sometimes Dad repeats the simple words his father used at their family table. Sometimes he "nods" to one of the boys who are always alert to catch the signal. Sometimes Mother repeats a few precious lines from a favorite hymn.

In public places grace is still thought, silently and inconspicuously. It is a part of the meal.

(Mrs.) V. S. M.

* * *

Simply Spoken

Colorado

Dear Editor:

I always enjoy the helpful letters in the Parent Column and would like to take this opportunity of giving thanks for the many inspiring ideas that come to us in this manner.

Mrs. V. L. S. asked us to give her some experience we have had in regard to children saying grace before meals.

Recently we were guests at a picnic supper in the mountain home of one of our friends. There were quite a few people there and our daughter, 13 years old, was asked to say grace. This she did happily, repeating one simple line she had learned in Sunday School.

(Mrs.) E. B. A.

Margo Zelle's Greeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Margo Zelle wanted to send some Christmas cards to her aunts and her Grandmother. It seemed as if everyone else was sending cards, or talking about sending some.

One day when she was playing in her room, she very carefully printed on her blackboard: "Merry Christmas . . . Pete, Telva, Margo" (Pete was her daddy's name, Telva was her mother's name, and Margo Zelle was her name.)

"There!" she said to Whiskers, her beloved cat, "There is a lovely Christmas card, Whiskers. And it's a big one, too," she added . . . as she gave ner kitten a pat and scampered out to tell her mother to come and see her printing.

"That is lovely, dear!" said Margo Zelle's mother.

"But it's too big to send anyone," wailed the little girl, curling up in a chair with Whiskers in her lap.

Suddenly Mother had an idea.

"Hold Whiskers just as you have her." she said. "And I'll get my kodak and take your picture. Then you can send the picture with you, your kitty, and your Christmas message, to all those you love."

And that was how it was that all of Margo Zelle's dear relatives received a card like this that Christmas time. Perhaps your Margo Zelle could send cards much like this to her relatives and friends.

White House Conference

"Events in Europe must not be allowed to divert the attention of the American people from the task of strengthening our democracy from within . . . the needs of childhood require particular attention at the present time," President Roosevelt wrote in approving a recommendation that the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy be called for January 18, 19, and 20, 1940. This is the fourth conference on children to have been held under presidential auspices since 1909.

—American Youth Commission Bulletin.

Dolls For Boys?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dolls for boys? Why not! We expect them to have father feeling, don't we, just as we expect our girls to have mother feeling! This attitude in boys should be allowed to develop as naturally as it does in little girls, and in the same way—through the use of dolls.

Of course a little boy's dolls are not apt to be like a little girl's. No curly-wigged, beruffled baby for him! The plain, unbreakable, hard-headed dolls, bought perhaps with girlish dresses on but quickly garbed in rompers, sun suits, or trousers buttoned on little waists, are best. You will need to make such clothes yourself, but clothes are not very important to the little boy who owns the doll. They must go on and off, and the doll must have a daytime outfit, a coat and hat, and a nightgown or pajama. These may be simply squares of cloth with holes cut in them—the idea is what counts.

Rubber Doll Best

A rubber doll is among the best for a little boy, for it can be bathed either in play or when the youngster has "painted" it with mud. Boys are not gentle with their dolls. The "babies" get some rough treatment.

A character doll—such as a young Dutch dandy in firmly attached suit which is part of his body, glued-on wooden shoes, and a papier-maché head—is no match for the inquiring mind of a little boy. The shoes will be pulled off and the inner sawdust revealed without compunction.

Another Child To Him

The little boy should have a simple bed for his doll, with squares of cloth for blankets. This is especially important if he is an only child. He has no sisters or brothers, and the doll is another child to him. He talks to it and plays games with it. There is no foundation for fear as to his being a "sissy," provided there are other boyish toys also. The doll is merely a grace note and can be kept one.

A set of doll's dishes, a baking set to use when mother is making cookies, and an inexpensive doll's house are also toys borrowed from girldom and enjoyed by the very small boy. Large cardboard paper dolls, with clothing to be changed, also are something different and interesting for the little boy who plays alone. E. V. D.

A Saturday Column

That Is the Test of a Man

"In my own organization we have many highly trained men—lawyers and scientists, doctors of philosophy and the like. Some of them have acquired their education at night. One of our vice-presidents, a lawyer of very high standing, studied law at night. The test of such a man is not where or how he got his education, but rather what he can do with the education that he possesses—how he functions in the performance of his duties."

—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America.

School in Many An Odd Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Children in Scotland are being given lessons in all sorts of unexpected places, in kitchens, manse bedrooms, in the children's homes, in the teachers' own rooms, and even in a fire-station. This is a temporary expedient pending the reopening of the city schools. To the undying credit of the teachers, all have come out of this extremely difficult situation with flying colors.

In the evacuated areas many of the teachers accompanied the children. In this case they have had to adapt themselves to unusual circumstances, for the schools in safe areas have often to be run in shifts in order to accommodate the visitors.

In evacuated areas things have been much more difficult. Here the children have been left without schools, as the Government has refused to sanction the reopening of schools unless they satisfy certain requirements as to the provision of air raid shelters. As structural alteration takes time, and workmen already have their hands full, city children have been left to their own devices and have been running about the streets and getting into mischief. Meanwhile the schools have been requisitioned for army quarters or as air raid centers.

Scheme Based On Dalton Plan

This position the teachers who re still in Edinburgh have tackled in an efficient and business-like way. They began by collecting small groups of children in the homes of pupil or teacher. Home lessons were set and teaching by correspondence was instituted. Group teaching and correspondence varies according to the needs of the school. A scheme based on the Dalton plan, adapted to a single class and re-adapted to meet the special circumstances of the case, is now being used in the Abbeyhill district of Edinburgh. In this particular school, however, it has not been possible to start teaching the age group of seven- to twelve-year-olds, as most of the teachers have gone to the receiving areas with the evacuated pupils. A week's homework is being sent to those children still living at home and the children come once a week to a church hall to have their work corrected and to get advice from the teacher.

Parents have eagerly welcomed the group teaching idea and have done all that they could to help. It is an encouraging sight to see a kitchen classroom with four little girls sitting around the kitchen table learning the three R's under the supervision of an infant mistress. Equipment is necessarily rough-and-ready, but with good will and co-operation difficulties are being overcome.

Individual Attention

One advantage stands out, and that is the individual attention, impossible in a class of thirty scholars, which can be given to a small group. A large girls' school has 16 regional groups scattered over different parts of Edinburgh. The senior pupils are taught by correspondence and a weekly assignment is sent to each girl participating in the scheme. Each group appoints one of its number to take the work to school and bring it back, thus saving time and labor. One parent has expressed warm appreciation of this correspondence scheme, for his child is now happily engaged for the whole week. I. C. G.

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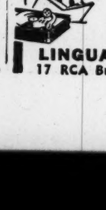
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1939

Warm Sun and Gay Cities Call 'Come to Florida' and Thousands Are Answering

A Miamian Writes About Her Home City

Now that winter is slowly closing in on northern temperate zones, the migration to Florida and other southern resorts is increasing daily. Just what it is like to be in a place where a warm, summer sun shines while other regions shiver is graphically described in the following letter written by a Miamian to a friend in the North.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 9, 1939

Dear Jerry:

When television is more widely used it may be possible for you people up there in the somber, gray atmosphere of the North actually to get a glimpse of the glorious sunshine and blue sky that welcomed me as I stepped off the boat at Miami recently after my long sojourn in New England.

But even a television view, which may show brightness of the sunshine and colors of the sky and sea, cannot give the feeling of the atmosphere, free from smoke and dirt, that makes one feel that all's right with the world. Nor can anything but actual experience ever portray the warm, friendly sentiment of this place where people have learned something about the art of living and take time to reach out welcoming, hospitable hands on every side.

Due to a storm that followed the boat all the way down from New York, we were late in arriving, so everybody was on deck by the time the ship neared the Miami shore and came in sight of the picturesque buildings that line Miami Beach's ocean front. How spick and span they looked in the morning light, and how many new hotels have sprung up since last winter! So many tall, modernistic structures have been erected this year along the beach that it was difficult to pick out familiar landmarks, such as the Pancoast and Roney Plaza Hotels.

Sunshine's the Thing

After passing the attractive hotels and striking estates along the shores of Miami Beach, it almost startles newcomers when the ship passes through the cut and enters Biscayne Bay and the harbor of Miami itself and another vision of skyscrapers bursts upon the sight. There she stands in the scintillating tropical light, "The Magic City" if ever there was one A skyline, that is often likened to New York's, stretches clear and clean along the blue Biscayne shore, against a cloudless azure sky, rising from the cool green of Bayfront Park, with its myriad palm trees and tropical verdure.

This begins to sound as if I am one of those notorious Miami boosters. But there is something about this place that "gets you." Standing on deck as the ship docked, I realized that what I had been missing all those months up North was sunshine.

One of the things visitors notice about this place, after they recover from their amazement at its size and beauty, is its forward-looking attitude.

In keeping with the progressive sentiment is the amazing building program of the past year. Since Jan. 1 homes within the city limits have been going up at the rate of 47 a week, I am told by a leading real estate authority.

Fine Furniture Available

In some of the new sections, model houses are furnished to give prospective buyers ideas about furnishings. Miami has some of the most attractive furniture stores, too, that supply the interiors. The Moore Furniture Company occupies an entire building, every floor filled with the very latest styles in furniture of the better sort. A woman does most of the buying for this establishment, which may account for the unusual attractiveness of the display that is a delight just to look at.

Then there is the Shull Furniture Company that specializes in modern tropical furniture so much desired in this climate, where heavy, overstuffed chairs and sofas are often supplanted by articles of a lighter character. Burdine's, Miami's biggest department store, always has a most interesting line of house furnishings for every room, that are new, colorful and reliable.

Speaking of Burdine's reminds me of Lincoln Road, over at Miami Beach. You remember, no doubt, of my telling you what a wonderful shopping street this is, broad and straight, lined with coconut palms and stunning modernistic buildings that are the winter homes of about all the leading Fifth Avenue shops in New York. Burdine's has a branch over there that specializes in smart resort wear for both men and women. The snappy ties and shirts they display would make even your inhibition-bound New England men's hearts go pitty-pat, I'm sure.

When I go shopping in Lincoln Road I often stop for luncheon at Louis' Grill. The food is delicious and the surroundings so restful, especially when one eats in the patio, which in this case is a large garden, full of palm trees and flowers. Sometimes I go to the Palm Tea Room, which has good food too and is a little cozier. It's the oldest tea room at Miami Beach, having been there 20 years, which is an age for this country.

Another interesting place I want to tell you about is the Little Farm. That sounds like the country, doesn't it? But it's not so far out Just out Biscayne Boulevard toward Miami Shores. What is called a "scientific" method of raising chickens attracts visitors to this farm. But the clever thing about it is that the owners have a shop right on the Boulevard from which they sell the produce from the farm, fresh vegetables and fruits, from the soil into your car, as it were. What you can't find in the way of food there you can get at the new Boulevard Grocery, up that way.

Center for Fruits

If you like guava jelly, or any of the typical Florida preserves, be sure to order some from the Howard Preserving Company. They have the most attractive building out on the Boulevard where they make everything in the tropical preserves line. When you come down you can visit the plant and see gallons and gallons of fruit juices in the process of being "put up," and an array of goodies in glass jars that will make your mouth water.

Speaking of fruit, I suppose you are expecting another box of fresh citrus this winter. That tree-ripened fruit we get from Johnson's Fruit Company does taste different, doesn't it? Never have I tasted sweeter grapefruit and oranges. Did you like those big rough-skin King oranges, or the tangerines and kumquats better?

Flagler Street, our main shopping thoroughfare, is all ready for the expected crowd of winter visitors, in fact the crowd is already here, but not as dense as it will be later. New fronts on many stores and theaters appear each season and keep the street looking well-groomed, smart, and up-to-the-minute. Sutton's Jewelry Store is always an attractive spot with its display of diamonds and silver. Around the corner on First Street, the Cummings Jewelry Company is showing an interesting array of goods. They fix watches there and they also do that at the Bauer Watch Shop.

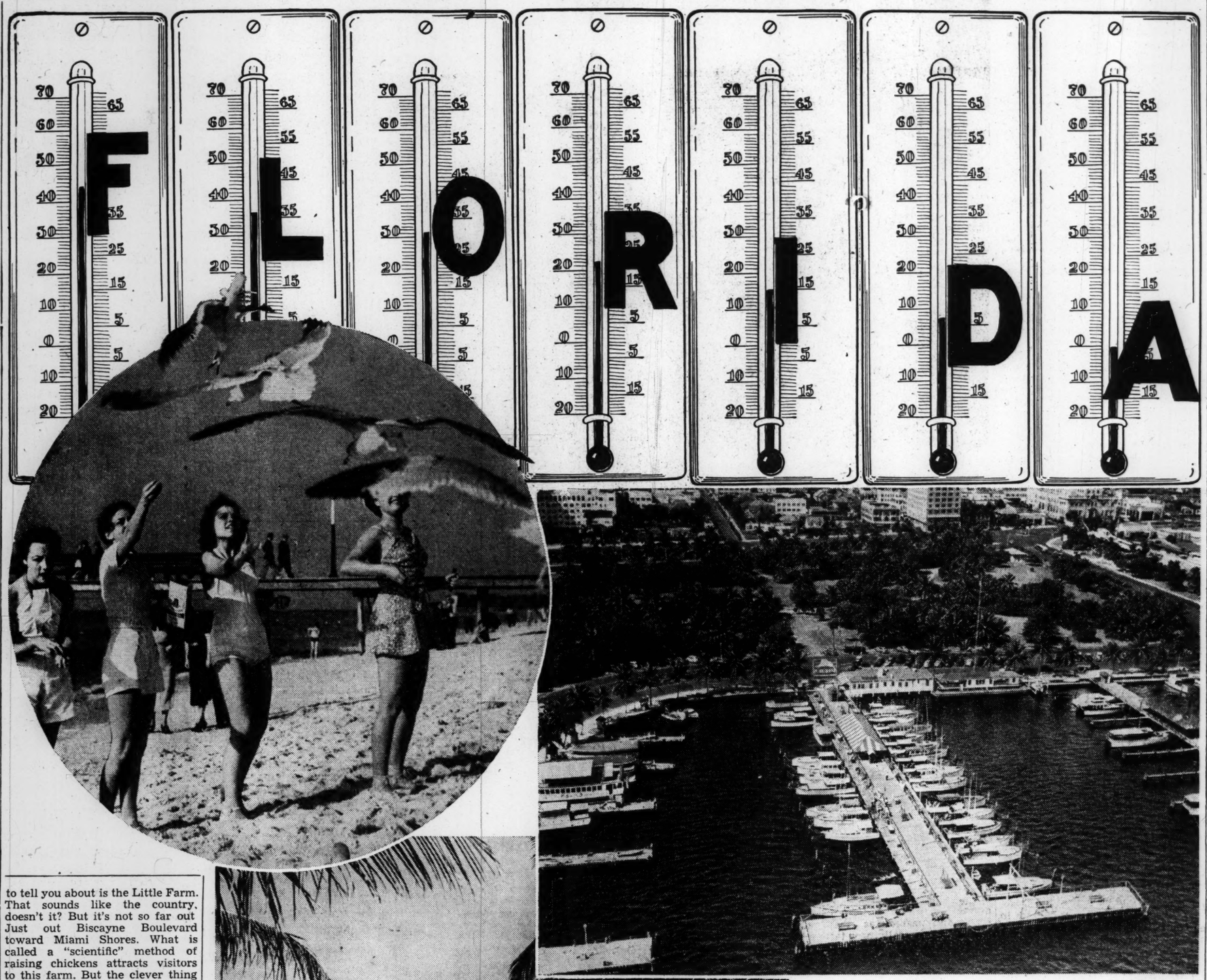
Nordell's Hat Shop still holds its own in Flagler Street. Their hats are so smart but not quite crazy. I'm going to take those I bought there last winter to Mary's Hat Shop to be blocked over and remade for general wear. The Little Green Shop is a ducky place for all kinds of wear for the younger generation. Wish I could get into some of those snappy junior miss gowns. But I can get smart hosiery to go with any frock at the Hosiery Shop in the Sebold Arcade.

Now I must get my car in shape after its strenuous driving all over New England last summer. Fortunately, service stations are plentiful here and most reliable.

This is a long letter, but I want you to know as much as possible about the beauties, attractions, and conveniences to be found in Miami so you will know what to look for when you come.

Cordially yours,

Wanda MacDowell



Hamilton Wright

The North's Falling Mercury Says 'Go to Florida'

Palm-lined beaches—warm sands—ocean blue—all point to Florida as well as the frowning thermometer up North. Part of Miami's ocean-going pleasure fleet is shown at dock above.

Florida Looks For One of Its Best Seasons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For various reasons, including conditions in Europe and the general uptrend in business in this country, it is expected that more people will visit Florida this winter than since the boom days of 14 or 15 years ago. Those who are coming again this season for the first time since 1925, when about a quarter of the population of the Nation crowded into this peninsula, will find a greatly changed State. Fulfillment has taken the place of expectation and calm prosperity has settled down in place of speculation.

A steady growth has taken place in Florida within the past ten years that surpasses the wildest dreams of early boosters. The growth is not alone physical, although the population has increased tremendously, but is even more obvious in cultural lines. Florida's architecture, especially that of the southern part of the State, is setting a new style for the rest of the country. In literature, Florida writers are carrying off Pulitzer prizes, as are some of its newspapers. Musically, the State is becoming a mecca for the greatest artists of the world, many of whom winter here, and the concert lists announced in the chief cities compare favorably with those of the noted music centers of the North.

A Haven for Artists

In art, Florida is becoming outstanding. Naturally, where so much beauty abounds and is accessible every day of the year, artists will flock. The artists of the entire State have formed a federation and hold an annual exhibition in different cities, of works by Florida artists, an event that shows hundreds of canvases and pieces of sculpture of unquestioned merit, many exhibitors having attained international fame. The second largest art museum in the country is in Florida, the Ringling Museum in Sarasota, and many cities have their own art galleries, that at Miami Beach being one where a regular schedule of exhibitions by special groups and one-man shows of nationally known artists is maintained throughout the winter.

Educationally, Florida is taking its place in the sun too, with numerous ranking universities and colleges that are carrying out new and interesting educational projects. Rollins College, at Winter Park, has long been known for its progressive ideas. The State College for Women at Tallahassee, stands high among women's colleges, as does the State University for men at Gainesville.

Young and Old

The University of Miami has made remarkable strides in its 14 years of existence, being outstanding for its Latin American contacts, its Winter Institute of Literature, its symphony orchestra and unusual work in its Department of Natural Science, doing valuable research in matters peculiar to tropical regions of this country.

Stetson University at DeLand is one of the old-established institutions of the State, and Tampa University is about the youngest. Southern College at Lakeland is growing and taking its place among these progressive institutions. Florida's public schools, high schools and private schools assure the young folks of the winter colonies as good schooling as they can obtain at home.

Businessmen will be amazed at the stabilization of real estate they will find in Florida this year and at the pronounced prosperity and activity in many other lines as well. Construction in this State during the past year is reported unequalled in proportion to population. Banks are sound and local government improving.

But none of these things is what bring the multitudes to Florida. The charm that attracts and holds is indefinable and cannot be put on paper. Tourists that come for a day or a week feel it.

State Grows on Them

First one comes as a tourist, stays a week or two; next year stays a month; by the third year it's generally for the season. Then one buys a house, "just to have for the winter months." But by about that time one discovers that the summers here are pleasant too, but a little vacation "back home" for a month or two is all the change one cares for. A few years of that, then one becomes a "cracker" and forgets all about "back home."

This method of growth has given Florida a cosmopolitan population, possibly unequalled in other States.

People from the North Atlantic and Middle West States rub shoulders with and get to understand the Southerners from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and all the rest of the southern tier. Canadians mix with the Westerners, people from the big cities learn the ways of small town folks, and vice versa. Cosmopolitans who have lived in Singapore, Melbourne, Bali, Tahiti, settle here because they have tried all the other places in the world and like Florida best. It's a melting pot, heated by the genial tropical sunshine, the inevitable magnet that draws all into its charmed circle.

St. Petersburg's Unique Title Of 'Sunshine City' Stands Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—P. T. Barnum, the great showman, once declared that any man who could tie in his advertising with the weather would make a ten-strike. In St. Petersburg lives the man who did it. The promotional scheme worked out exactly as Barnum said it would, and made its originator, his business, and his city well known the country over.

Major Lew B. Brown, publisher of the St. Petersburg Evening Independent, nearly 30 years ago named his town "The Sunshine City," and permanently clinched the title by offering to give away every copy of his newspaper every day the sun failed to shine before press time. The "Sunshine Offer" has remained in force ever since, and has brought fame to Major Brown, the Independent, and St. Petersburg from everywhere that the weather is a topic of conversation.

Used First in Poem

Coming to St. Petersburg from Kentucky, Major Brown acquired the Independent in December, 1908. Soon afterward, the name "Sunshine City" was first used as the title of a poem written by the publisher and printed in the Independent. The poem was widely quoted with the result that some of St. Petersburg's not-distant neighbors began to twit Major Brown on his audacity in applying the title to his home town.

Realizing the value of the new nickname, the Major began using it in editorial and news articles, and devising ways and means of fixing and holding it. He tried to copyright it, but learned that couldn't be done. Presently the thought of a free paper on sunless days presented itself. No other newspaper, he knew, had ever attempted a money-back guarantee of the weather. It was a daring thought, and Major Brown undertook an earnest study of government weather reports before making his offer.

Convinced that the stunt could be accomplished without wrecking his newspaper, Major Brown, on Sept. 1, 1910, without consulting anybody, announced his "sunshine offer," in a full-page advertisement in the Independent.

The journalistic bombshell was received with varied emotions. Some admired Major Brown's nerve more than they did his judgment. Others said he was foolhardy, bound to fail, and bring stigma on the fair name of St. Petersburg. The group supporting the latter view won the first round. Within six weeks after announcing the offer, Major Brown was obliged to give away every copy of the Independent on two successive publication days. He was deluged with condemnation, sympathy and praise, according to the varying viewpoints of his constituency, but he announced that the offer still stood.

The fame of the offer grew and the name of "The Sunshine City" spread. News stories and feature articles began appearing in the nation's press, and eventually nobody questioned St. Petersburg's right to the title. For a long time the Post Office Department has recognized it by unfailing delivery of letters addressed simply to "The Sunshine City."

Follows Code Rigidly

In the 29 years' existence of the "sunshine offer" the Independent has been free 135 times, an average of less than five times a year. In one instance 18 months passed between free papers. Eleven times Major Brown has been obliged to give away his newspaper two days in succession, and once there were three consecutive free papers.

Rather frequently on these give away days, Old Sol manages to shine on the City after press time, 2 p. m., and in such cases, one sees the Independent being distributed free in bright sunshine, to the astonishment of tourists. And often on cloudy days, the newspaper will receive telephone calls from self-appointed scouts announcing that they have spotted the sun in some portion of St. Petersburg. But no sunshine is considered official until some one in authority has sighted the sun from the Independent's "bridge" shining from clear, blue sky. Major Brown leans over backward in his adherence to the "sunshine offer."

Jacksonville Again Popular as Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Odd bits of history recently unearthed lend an added interest to Jacksonville, the Florida city that is building a new reputation as a resort center on the ashes of the old.

Jacksonville's star shone brightest as the most fashionable winter resort of the nation before the turn of the century. Yellowing hotel records show that more than 60,000 well-to-do Americans and Europeans wintered in Jacksonville during the late 1870's and 1880's. The cream of society from two continents made Jacksonville the smartest, most brilliant winter recreation center of the age.

Commodore William Astor of New York was a leading figure in establishing the Florida Yacht Club of Jacksonville. He contributed $500 toward the cost of the first clubhouse, built over sun-splashed waters of the St. John's River in 1887.

Commodore Astor was also prominent in other social activities. Records show that among the events in which he took part was a reception and grand ball in 1880, honoring General and Mrs. U. S. Grant. Some of the other celebrities mentioned in connection with this affair were J. P. Kenworthy and Nathan Westheimer of New York, General Dent of Washington and George D. Huling of Missouri.

More permanent evidence of the Astor influence on Jacksonville is the old Astor building now being used as a hotel here. Formerly located in New York City, the building was dismantled, shipped to Jacksonville by water and rebuilt here during the building boom of the early 1880's, when the city was making a valiant effort to accomodate the thousands of visitors and hundreds of new business interprises.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, former Secretary of the Treasury, was probably the first "resident" of Jacksonville Beach, now one of the popular seaside resorts, with Ponte Vedra Inn the habitat of modern celebrities. Before the first houses and hotels were built at the beach, General Spinner lived in a tent on one of the high bluffs overlooking the blue Atlantic and wrote enthusiastic letters to northern friends.

S. G. W. Benjamin, U. S. Minister to Persia, visited in Jacksonville on several occasions and wrote articles published in Scribner's magazine about Jacksonville's balmy climate and the colorful beauty of the countryside. Mrs. Julia B. Dodge wrote similar articles for Harpers Magazine.

President Theodore Roosevelt, President Cleveland, Speaker of the House J. G. Cannon, Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and members of the Vanderbilt family were among others who visited Jacksonville regularly.

As rail and water transportation facilities vastly improved, more and more emphasis was placed on the commercial advantages of Jacksonville's location and visitors drifted on.

But since the formation of the Jacksonville Tourist and Convention Bureau two years ago, all that is changed. Visitors are now provided with booklets, sightseeing information and trips, and tourist accommodations.

Civic Officials Bar Boost in Hotel Rates and Tourist Cottage Rentals

Miami Housing at Modern Peak With Solar Water Heating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's housing project for white persons, known as Edison Court, which will provide shelter for 1,000 persons in 345 dwelling units, is nearing completion. The first houses will be ready for occupancy Dec. 15, and the entire construction program will be finished Jan. 1.

The Miami Housing Authority has erected 100 structures in the vicinity of Miami Edison high school, at a cost of $1,400,000, to care for families of moderate means. To be eligible for residence in the community a family's income must not exceed $900 a year. They must be white citizens of the United States and residents of Florida for one year and of Dade County for six months.

Solar Water Heating

All structures are fire and hurricane proof, landscaped grounds, palms, shrubs and fruit trees. Each building has solar water heating, and each kitchen will be equipped with electric stove and electric refrigerator. Dwelling units have one, two or three bedrooms, living room, kitchen-dinette and modern bathroom. Other buildings provide administration headquarters, a nursery, storage space, and there will be playgrounds for the children.

The tentative schedule of cost of living in these attractive bungalows is from $14.25 a month for the small family one-bedroom unit, or $18 a month for the three-bedroom homes capable of housing a family of seven, the extreme limit of members of a family. While the tentative schedule of rents is higher than at some other similar projects elsewhere, the Edison homes, based on convenience, comfort, location, beauty and environment, are believed to set a new low for the Nation. Washington officials point to the project as a model.

Accessible Location

The Miami Housing Authority was fortunate in its choice of location, few projects being so easily accessible to schools, churches, shopping and amusement districts. A still further important factor is that the rent includes cost of electricity for cooking, lights and refrigeration and an abundance of hot water furnished by solar plants.

"These conveniences," said Harry Watts, Executive Director, "are made possible because of mass buying."

Leases are being signed for one year, but if a family's income steps up before that time, the tenant will be expected to vacate. On the other hand, if income dwindles, the United States Government will deal with each case, and will not be a hard-hearted landlord, officials say.

To qualify for one of the dwellings, families must, among other qualifications, live under substandard housing conditions. Business investment is limited to $300; can own an automobile used in business; own not more than $500 of household goods, including car for pleasure, and insurance policy; must have creditable record for meeting obligations; must observe all legal requirements with present landlords.

Coral Gables Has Added Zest Because of Miami U. Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Winter visitors and residents of this exclusive residential community are more and more taking advantage of the many cultural events made possible by the University of Miami, located here.

Many features in literature, music, drama are open to the public. The Winter Institute of Literature has for a number of seasons brought to this region outstanding figures in the world of letters. The year's Institute will begin Feb. 12 and continue through Feb. 29. Among the lecturers will be John Erskin, Carleton Smith, H. Seidel Canby and Miss Audrey Wurdeman.

Located as it it, at the crossroads of the Americas, the University of Miami's courses in the Hispanic-American Institute have always been encouraged. One chief aim of the University is to stress undergraduate activities in Latin-American subjects. Last year the Hispanic-American Institute offered a lecture series composed chiefly of Anglo-American authorities on Spanish-American history and culture.

Spanish Lectures This Year

This year the lecturers are all Spanish Americans or Spanish, those appearing being Dr. Juan Clemente Zamora, of the University of Havana; the Hon. Victor Lascano, Ambassador from Argentina to Havana; Juan Ramon Jimenez, distinguished Spanish poet; Dr. Victor Andres Belunde, Peruvian diplomat and author, who instituted the study of Latin-American history at the University of Miami in its inaugural year; Dr. Rabael Pico, geographer of Catholic University; Prof. Emilio LeFort, native of Argentina and professor of Romance languages at University of Minnesota.

Highly acclaimed by music critics, the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arnold Volpe, each season gives a series of subscription concerts of standard symphonic music with world-famous artists as guest soloists. The symphony season, opening Dec. 11, lists such leading artists this year as Alexander Kipnis, of the New York Metropolitan Opera; Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist; Harold Bauer, pianist: Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Walter Gieseking, pianist and Mary Hughes Call, pianist.

Enrollment Expands

Opening its fourteenth year the University has an enrollment of 1,581 students, a remarkable growth since its doors first opened in 1926 with a registration of 231. So rapid has been the expansion of the University that the administration constantly has been faced with the problem of proper housing of students.

Unusual work is being done in the department of natural science under Dr. W. S. Phillips. Students enrolled in botany courses, with the assistance of many students of the past four years. have just completed a tropical plant survey in the Miami region which will be published soon.

This is the first complete survey of the kind ever attempted. The plant list includes 51 families with 111 genera and 128 species, most of them being found to be related to plants of the West Indies rather than to those of continental United States.

Lincoln Road Greeting Its New Lessees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. —Miami Beach has a unique shopping street that is known the country over. Lincoln Road, lined with coconut palms and modernistic buildings that house the swanky branches of Fifth Avenue snops and smart importers, greets the new season with a new set of superlatives.

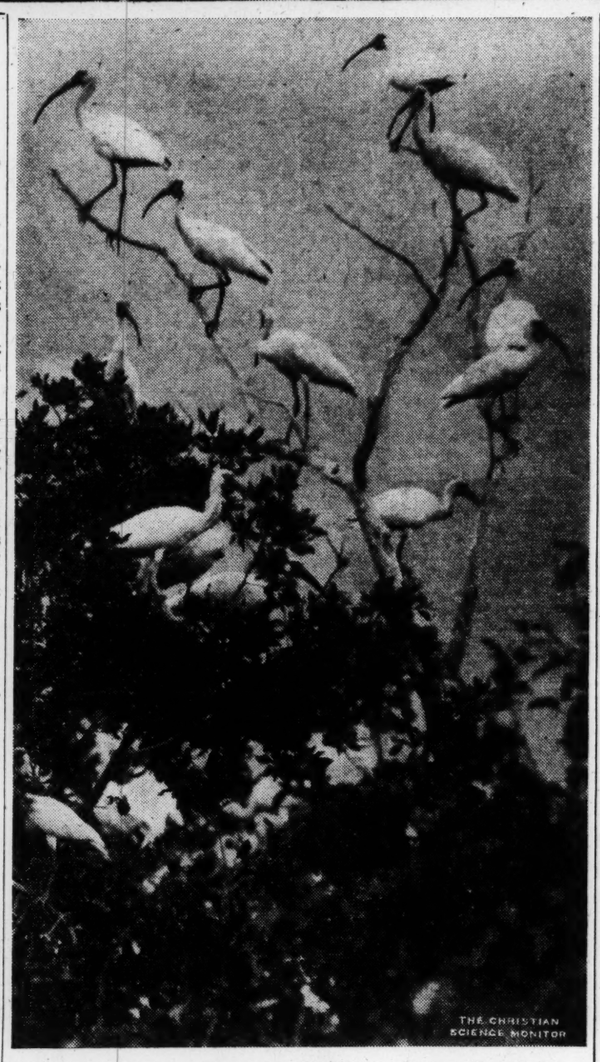
No fewer than 45 new store leases already have been consummated for Lincoln Road's street of shops including the three new ones built during the summer months.

These leases are exclusive of renewals. Sixteen of them represent former tenants whose operations have been so successful that larger space was needed.

The other 29 new leases represent tenants making their initial appearances on Lincoln Road. They, like their newly found neighbors, were admitted to this exclusive street only after the most minute inspection of their business integrity as well as to their financial stability. Nevertheless, the ethics of the potential businessman are of greater concern to the Lincoln Road association than is his bank balances.

Time was when annual appearances on Lincoln Road on the part of established northern shops was charged off to advertising and promotion. That's all changed now. Lincoln Road business, in the eyes of swank shop managements, is now big business. Witness the fact that Saks-Fifth Avenue, long a seasonal inhabitant has now built its own building with store space 100 feet by 100 feet on the show shopping street of this southern spa.

"One of the most happy developments during the past few months," says Guy W. Ellis, Executive Vice-President of the Lincoln Road Association, "is that our new leases represent a highly equitable distribution of merchandise."



Northerners Join the Birds in Going South

Throngs of "snow birds" from the North are enjoying Miami's Cabaña Club pools, but "They're all wet" chuckles the queer-shaped ibis who prefers to view all festivities from the lofty perch of some tree.

Miami Mayor Forbids Boost In Room Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Hotel and apartment owners in this resort area have been warned by Mayor E. G. Sewell that he will not countenance the boosting of prices during the winter tourist season.

"Our guests are entitled to winter sunshine as much as we are," Mr. Sewell said, "and they won't be overcharged for it."

Backing up Mr. Sewell's statement were Joe Adams, President of the Greater Miami Apartment Hotel Association, and E. J. Minges, President of the Greater Miami Apartment House Association.

Mr. Adams reported there were 27,000 hotel rooms available in Greater Miami, an increase of 25 per cent over last year. He pointed out that hotel rooms could be obtained here for $3.50 or $4 in the winter.

John Morris, Secretary of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, stated that representative hotel rates were given in some 250,000 Miami booklets recently mailed to prospective visitors, and tour and transient bureaus in the North.

Reports that apartment houses and hotels in Miami had boosted rates in anticipation of a heavy winter tourist season, were also spiked by Gov. Fred P. Cone who issued a statement following a survey of resort conditions here. He said, "Rumors of hiking prices and rentals can do considerable harm to our winter business. I want it known that I have personally investigated the conditions and have found no foundation for such rumors."

Governor Cone added that visitors to Miami will find excellent accommodations at reasonable rates.

Also ridiculed by Miami officials were reports that the city is overcrowded and rooms are scarce.

Pelicans Just Look And Then Get Fed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—It has long been the boast of Miami Beach authorities that there are no beggars in their community, but again this season, a small number of panhandlers have appeared, making their appeals to fishermen only. They are brown pelicans, Florida's State bird—decorative, ungainly, incredible creatures that dive with the grace of a kitchen range being tossed into the water.

Certain pelicans have learned that it is easier to sit near a fishing pier and look ridiculous than it is to fish for a living. Anglers toss them small fish, even buy bait to feed them, and the pelicans grow tamer and tamer, finally becoming something of a nuisance.

Thousands Attend Classes in Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Thousands of the general public of this city, which is known as the air gateway between the Americas, have been attending a series of carefully organized classes in Spanish under the auspices of the Pan American League, an international organization for the promotion of understanding and good will among the nations of the American continents. More than 1,000 adults attend these open-air public classes weekly in Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables. The object of the classes is to spread sknowledge and interest in Spanish and in the Latin American countries.

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MIAMI, FLA.

Miami Shops and Homes Gay for Yule Season—Musical Dates Completed

Holiday Shopping in Miami Has Added Note of Gaiety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Christmas is coming! And Miamians are rushing about on Flagler Street, doing their shopping early, buying their presents while everything in the shops is new and fresh, just down from Santa Claus' workshop.

Aside from the fact that it's summer weather here and the snow and ice motive in Christmas decorations melted away long ago, holiday shoppers go about their cheerful tasks much as they do in northern cities. Of course they do not have to "bundle up" in fur coats, or any coats at all, and a large majority of shoppers go hatless.

Snowless Christmas

But although it's summer weather with never a hint of snow or ice, nor even many chimneys, youngsters need have no fear that Santa Claus may not arrive on ice the night before Christmas with his pack of toys. He's a progressive old chap and keeps up with the times and knows all about Miami and its warm, summery weather at Christmas time. So he makes his reservations for this region with one of the airways companies, and when he gets so far south that the snow begins to melt, transfers his pack and himself from his sleigh to an airplane and swoops down in the middle of the night to the homes of all the good little girls and boys here.

From Furs to Trunks

It is even said that Santa Claus takes time out when he arrives at Miami Beach to doff his heavy red, fur-trimmed suit and don a bathing suit and take a swim in the warm Gulf Stream. That must be so, for some of the Christmas cards even have his picture in a bathing suit, on Miami Beach. Instead of pictures of snow and sleighs, the brilliant Florida sunsets adorn other Christmas cards, and orange blossoms and royal palms are favorite motives, with the poinsettias, which is Florida's own Christmas flower, now adopted in all parts of the country.

Around Miami the poinsettias are now in their full glory, growing in every yard, their flaming red petals fairly outdoing themselves in the bright sunshine as they pile up and up on their long branches, frequently reaching to the very roofs of the houses.

Miami's retail shopping district is aglow these days. As usual, during the past summer, most of the stores have been renovated, either with new fronts or interior improvements, and now are stocked with the smartest merchandise available. No wonder the streets are thronged with happy shoppers, tripping along, enjoying the window displays of smart, new resort fashions, white predominating in all the dresses, with accents of red and blue for gayety.

Cool in Miami

What do people buy for Christmas presents in the sub-tropics? Just about what they do anywhere else, only with climatic adaptations. They buy sweaters, for instance, because it is sometimes cool here in the winter, but the garment must be bright in color, soft pastel shades or white. They buy hats and coats, too, but the same rule applies.

Probably one of the biggest lines of Christmas gifts in Miami comes from the sports goods shops and departments. Fishing rods, golf clubs, tennis rackets, croquet sets, etc., are things that can be used every day of the year here, but bathing suits and beach wear of all kinds take first place, for after all is said and done, the beaches are the A1 attraction of South Florida. The big fun on Christmas Day, after the usual sumptuous dinner, is the trip to the beach and a swim, followed by a picnic supper on the sand, especially if it happens to be full moon.

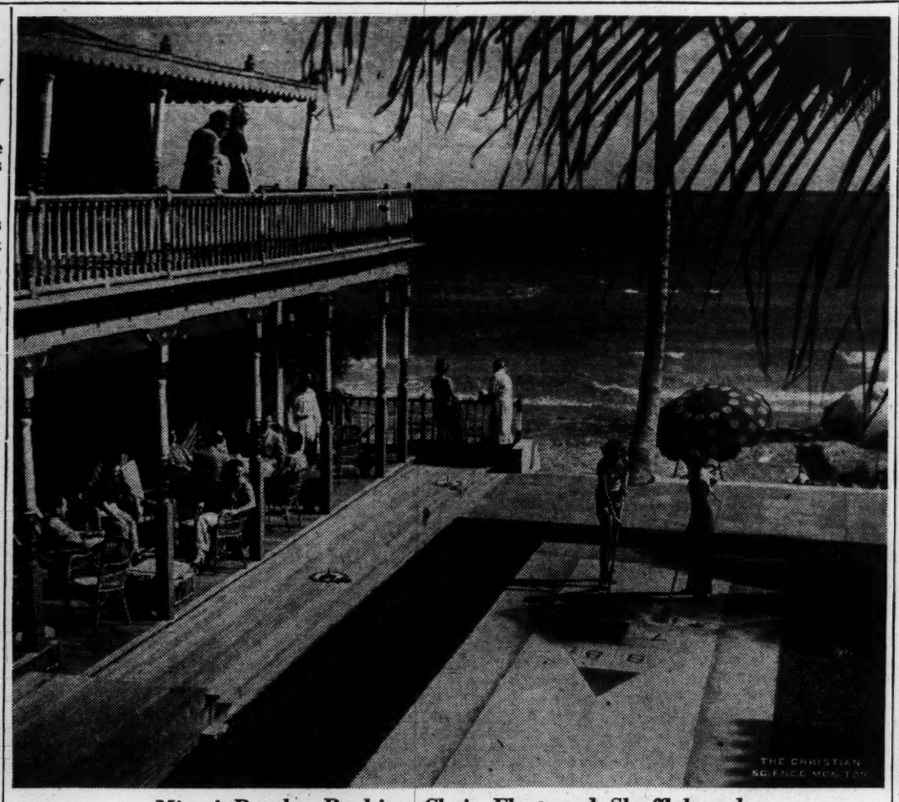
Another Christmas custom here that differs from the North, is the use of firecrackers by the children. Rivaling the Fourth of July in this noise-making custom, Christmas morning finds the youngsters celebrating their holiday with bings and bangs for a while. But other attractions soon call them, and the day, for the most part, is peaceful and quiet.

The sumptuous boxes of Florida fruit seen in all the shops make gifts that are acceptable to everybody. Many residents of this region always ship boxes of citrus fruit, "back home" for Christmas. Now the fruit is at its best, ripe and mellow, and is far sweeter when ripened on the tree than when picked green and ripened artificially on its way North. The grapefruit and orange crop is abundant this year and will be universally enjoyed.

Then There Are Jellies

Mixed with the fresh fruit in the fancy boxes is often the preserved fruit, the crystallized orange, grapefruit and kumquats making the most appetizing and beautiful displays, all done up in colored cellophane. Many people prefer this crystallized fruit to candy, and some manufacturers are combining the two, dipping the fruits in chocolate and producing a delicious confection. Then there are the jellies and jams; guava jelly, citrus fruit marmalades, papaya juice, carissa jelly and dozens of less common tropical fruit products that are becoming more and more popular throughout the country.

With everything green, flowers blooming in every front yard, and the sunshine warming the air, the stranger may feel it's not really Christmas. But the Christmas idea is just the same the country over. The little bells tinkle along Flagler Street with the invitation to "keep the pot boiling" just as they do on Broadway or Tremont Street, and on Christmas Day thousands of less fortunate ones will enjoy grand dinners, provided by various organizations, and toys galore will be distributed by the P. T. A. Firemen throughout the city have been spending their spare time for weeks past, painting and fixing up old toys and making them almost as good as new. And the kiddies are not fussy but are happy as can be with dolls, bicycles, kiddie cars and what not, all freshly painted.



Miami Beach—Rocking Chair Fleet and Shuffleboard

Top Musicians Lend Glitter To Miami Concert Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Winter visitors to Miami this year will not miss many of the music events they generally attend at home, if they come from the music centers of the North. If they come from smaller cities anywhere, they will find here opportunity of hearing the leading artists of the musical world. Only within recent years has Miami become so concert minded that music is taking a leading place among the season's attractions.

Performers who have given recitals are Marcel Dupré, organist, and his daughter, Marguerite, pianist. At the opening of the series by the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arnold Volpe, Alexander Kipnis, basso of the Metropolitan Opera, appears as soloist, Dec. 11. This orchestra has won recognition for its work, being one of the few university groups with which the first-rank artists appear regularly as soloists. Others to appear in the series are Joseph Szigeti, Harold Bauer, Gregor Piatigorsky, Walter Gieseking and Mary Hughes Call.

The Miami Civic Music Association has a membership of 2,200, with a waiting list of about 500. This season's series begins Dec. 13 with a joint recital by Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior of the Metropolitan. Other attractions in this series are the Barrère-Britt "Concertino," Lawrence Tibbett, Jose Iturbi, the Kolisch String Quartet, and Luboshutz and Nemenoff, duo-pianists.

A series will be given at the near-by Hollywood Beach Hotel, which will present Richard Bonelli, Mischa Elman, José Iturbi, James Melton, Lucy Monroe, Cornelia Otis Skinner, dramatic reader, and H. V. Kaltenborn, news analyst.

The Marie Volpe Miami Beach Concert Series will be given in Inspiration Hall, Macfadden-Deauville Hotel, beginning Jan. 14. Listed in the eight events are the Coolidge String Quartet, with Henriette Michelson, pianist; Gordon String Quartet, with Henry Gregor, pianist; Frank Bishop, pianist, and Syepham Hero, violinist; Ish-ti-Opi, American Indian baritone. and Olive Pullen, pianist; Elizabeth Schumann, soprano, and Leo Rosenek, pianist; Isidor Achron, pianist, and Lea Karina, soprano; the Curtis String Quartet, with Olin Downes, pianist; Arturo deFilippi, tenor, and Rita Orville, soprano.

Other scheduled attractions are dances by the Joos ballet, a piano recital by Moriz Rosenthal, and a joint song recital by Frieda Hempel and Raphaelo Diaz.

The Music School of the University of Miami will give weekly recitals by members of the faculty and advanced students, and music clubs will offer programs. The City Recreation Department will provide open-air concerts in Bayfront Park, Miami, and in Flamingo Park, Miami Beach.

Golfing Aplenty On Four Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Golf at its best is found at Miami Beach which boasts four sporty courses.

The Miami Beach La Gorce course is definitely of championship caliber. The Municipal course, situated in the downtown area, is a real test of the game and attracts thousands of players each season. This course is open throughout the year.

Bayshore is a favorite of visiting Northerners and while less difficult to conquer than La Gorce, is a sporty layout. Near the northern limits of the resort city is the Indian Creek course, newest of the local courses, and of distinctly superior class.

The Municipal, of course, is open to the public while the others are restricted to members and guests.

Food Experts Study Marketing System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The outstanding market system in America is said to have been evolved in Florida by the Florida State Farmers' Markets, nonprofit institutions established for the sole purpose of providing a meeting place for grower and buyer. So phenomenal has been the success of these markets that officials from many states have visited Florida to observe methods in use here.

National interest in Florida's system culminated recently when the National Association of Marketing Officials met in this State for their annual convention and were conducted through more than a score of markets in various communities by Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Highlight of the meeting was the opening of what is thought to be the largest market under one roof in the world, at Pompano, the immense structure being 1,083 feet long and 100 feet wide. In addition, there are immense administration buildings and paved service yards are acres in extent.

Another new market is ready to open at Boynton. This will serve farmers of Palm Beach County who previously had to haul produce 20 to 40 miles to the Pompano market. This new market will be a center for all important winter vegetable crops grown in this section such as green beans, lima beans, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, squash, and cucumbers.

Florida City, a few miles south of Miami, is the site of another of these huge new markets, and Plant City's market is housed in four buildings collectively somewhat larger than the Pompano market. From Pensacola to Florida City such markets are flourishing with marked success and all have been self-sustaining from the beginning.

Throughout the Nation, the marketing of practically all farm products is attended by much red tape, inspections, controls and other detail that must be gone through before the commodity can be offered to the buying public, an official explained recently. State markets, he said, aid the grower in meeting requirements, establish confidence, and insure friendly co-operation and profit. The organization does not attempt to impose State domination of individual markets, but appoints management from local citizens.

An official from New York who attended the convention said: "You have the outstanding market system in America. Through Florida products coming into New York we feel we know you folks down here. We know that grades and qualities are what you claim. We use a lot of Florida produce and the quantity will increase tremendously because we have confidence in Florida growers. I think you have only started to be the approved source of supply of the good winter crops that only Florida can produce."

Villas Open Early This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The palatial homes of this resort's mainland and its myriad man-made islands are being occupied earlier than ever before in the history of this city. Northerners are turning the keys in their villas and settling down for a long winter in the Florida sunshine.

Early occupancy of homes here is not guess work. According to surveys, the utilities companies, the greengrocer, and the butcher all report that the season is well advanced and school attendance figures show imposing increases in early registrations.

Homes that float are an important part of Miami Beach's residential occupancy. Yachts on which their owners live during the winter have been put into commission as early as the homes on land. Among the largest of these yachts is the Alva, owned by the William K. Vanderbilts, which ties up at their Terminal Island estate between cruises. Many boats during the winter season are docked at the fashionable hotels, the Flamingo, the Nautilus, and Fleetwood among others, and along the waterways between the numerous islands of the resort.

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Cottage Colonies—Trailer Camps—Hotels—Private Homes Hospitably Open

Early Season at Palm Beaches; Largest-Ever Crowd Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—The hospitable doors of the Palm Beaches have swung wide to welcome vacationists flocking in to open the Season—spelled with a capital—at least one full month ahead of time.

The cottage colony arrived en masse early in November, and all seasonal hotels and apartment houses moved forward their opening dates, led by The Breakers, which opened Dec. 1 with a large registration.

Cottage camps, the standby of many automobile travelers, report many cottages taken, many of them for the season. This is a condition reported through the whole length of the county. The trailer nomad, carrying his house with him, demands a camp site and a comfortable one, and these also are provided in quantity.

Season Has Changed

Chambers of Commerce are inviting residents to open their homes for visitors to make sure of accommodations for late comers. Hotels are turning servants' quarters into guest rooms and plan to house chauffeurs and personal maids in private residences. Five hundred new, small homes have aided in emptying as many apartments and left them in readiness to receive out of town guests. Additional apartment houses have been erected, providing an abundance of quarters.

At one time Palm Beach prepared for visitors after the Christmas holidays and January and February were the prime months. The Washington Birthday Ball at the old Hotel Poinciana closed the season. Today colonists arrive well ahead of Christmas, are joined by the college crowd for the holidays, frequently leave for February and northern winter sports, only to return to escape blustery March and remain to enjoy April's balm.

Both railways serving this section have placed streamliners in service. Buses are air-conditioned, and the airline schedule is better than ever, with the Palm Beach Flyer of the Eastern Air Lines already in operation.

Florida beaches were built by nature for surf bathing, and thousands find their main attraction there. The Sailfish Derby is an annual highlight for those who fish. The Palm Beach Yacht Club will hold its customary Washington's Birthday Regatta. National shuffleboard champions will compete here Jan. 11 to 13. Weekly athletic events at the American Legion arena, Friday evening concerts in Flagler Park, the Romany Chorus, sopnsored by John Charles Thomas, as Romany Tom; the Kiwanis benefit, featuring national stage stars, and the two big flower shows are outstanding entertainment features.

Special Events

Cultural events center at the Society of the Four Arts, which opens Dec. 9 with the annual art exhibition by Florida Universities, to be followed by the members' exhibit Dec. 30.

There is an All-States Society which lives a busy life with headquarters at the comfortable clubhouses of the city parks, and climaxing its activities in the Florida Tourists Festival.

Daytona Beach, Year-Round Resort, Showing Beach and Band Shell

Florida Lake Region Shows Scenic Gems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla.—Florida does not have mountains to boast of, but depends for its scenic beauty upon the thousands of lakes that dot the verdant landscape. Lakeland, with an altitude of 227 feet, is the highest city in the State and is situated in the midst of what is known as the lake region.

Because of its central location and the good roads that lead out in all directions, Lakeland is sometimes called "the Hub." From there it is but a short distance to Lake Wales and the Singing Tower, built by Edward Bok upon the highest point in the State, surrounded by beautiful gardens, a bird sanctuary where the bird songs are rivaled by the carillon in the tower, played by the famous Belgian carillonneur, Anton Brees, during the winter season.

Not far away is Winter Haven with its famous Cypress Gardens where the gardenias are everblooming, and the tropical flora is in an Arabian Nights setting.

Polk County produces more than one third of the citrus fruit grown in Florida and 85 per cent of the pebble phosphate mined in America. Florida Southern College, in Lakeland, has one of the most beautiful campuses of any college of its size. It is said to be the only college in the country that has a citrus grove for a campus.

Headquarters of Citrus Also Capital of Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN—This city has two slogans, and both are justified. "The Citrus Capital of Florida" and "The City of One Hundred Lakes."

Winter Haven is surrounded by lakes, most of them being connected by channels which make a 75-mile boating trip possible. On the edge of one of these lakes is the Cypress Gardens, where gardenias always bloom and the rare exotic flowers found in abundance are a constant source of pleasure and study.

Daytona Beach Best Known For Striking Stretch of Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Famous the world over for its long, smooth beach where 79 automobile speed records have been set, this City embarks upon another winter season with the anticipation of playing host to its greatest number of visitors.

Besides providing racing drivers with one of the finest straightaway race course in the world, Daytona Beach offers to those seeking a season of bathing and swimming unexcelled facilities. And for that reason this City has seen its population grow from a mere 70 persons in 1875 to the present total of 20,099, according to the last official count.

Automobile racing first began here in 1902 when R. E. Olds brought a horseless carriage called "The Pirate" to Daytona Beach. He sat in a little bucket seat suspended behind the rear wheels that were like today's balloon tire bicycle wheels. He drove his "rig" at the terrific speed of 57 miles an hour.

Then came the avalanche of speed drivers seeking faster records. They were W. K. Vanderbilt, Barney Oldfield, Ralph de Palma, Tommy Milton, Maj. Henry Seagrave, Ray Keech, Frank Lockhart and Sir Malcolm Campbell.

In 1935 Mr. Campbell attained a speed of 276 miles an hour.

It was in 1870 that Dr. J. M. Hawks, who had established Hawks' Park, about 20 miles south of the present Daytona Beach, met Methias Day in a Jacksonville hotel. Dr. Day was looking for Florida real estate investments and, upon Dr. Hawks' recommendation, he went down the coast to look at the Halifax River section.

After purchasing 3,200 acres for $1,200, Mr. Day returned to his home in Mansfield, Ohio, and encouraged others to come to this new land with him.

Slowly folks settled on the west branch of the Halifax River. In 1872 a commitee met to select a name, having three proposals under consideration—Daytona, Daytonia and Daytown, each suitable for honoring the founder. The town was incorporated as Daytona on July 26, 1876.

Agriculture possibilities in the Volusia County area have only been scratched, yet the present return from this industry brings in millions of dollars annually.

Of great importance is the fact that Daytona Beach is an outstanding two-season City. The City's year-round average temperature varies little.

River Caverns Call Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIANNA, Fla. — A trip through the vast honeycomb of snow-white glistening stalactites and glittering stalagmites is one of the high spots of the newly opened 2,000-acre Florida Caverns State Park, one mile north of Marianna, Fla.

According to Federal geologists this underground trip of the Chipola River Caverns ranks among the most beautiful cave trips in the country.

These caves are recorded in early history by Spanish and English explorers. Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1818 found his enemies took refuge there. During the Civil War Battle of Marianna, the children and slaves of landowners were secreted in the caverns.

Geologically the caves are millions of years old. In addition to the caves that have been explored to a four-mile depth with lighted walkways, a wide variety of tourist attractions are featured. Bridle paths winding through miles of virgin forests, a scenic boat ride down the Chipola River, an aquarium, a $75,000 fish hatchery, a $98,000 golf course, a pine nursery, picnic and playgrounds, and athletic fields have been completed.

Hibiscus Aglow in Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—A collection of 700 varieties of hibiscus at the Memorial Gardens of G. L. Anderson in Fort Lauderdale is one of the city's newest attractions. Located near U. S. Highway No. 1, the Gardens extend to the banks of the Himarshee River.

Hibiscus from the Samoan and Hawaiian Islands, and from Japan and Madagascar, is combined with hybrids grafted the past 18 years. Pink, purple, coral, flaming red, orange and pure white unite in brilliant panorama. Most interesting of all is a bush 12 feet high on which 50 or more species of hibiscus have been grafted, having yellow, pink, coral, red and mixed blends of blossoms on the same branches.

Memorial Gardens hibiscus was displayed at the Florida Exhibit of the World's Fair in New York. It has also been exhibited in Chicago.

Japan and Greece Reflected in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Visitors to Clearwater may easily imagine themselves in other parts of the world—occasionally in Japan and then in Greece, for there is one of the most famous Japanese gardens in the country here, and only a dozen miles away, at Tarpon Springs, is sponge fishing carried on by a Greek community.

The Japanese garden was founded by a retired businessman as a hobby. Buildings, plantings and landscaping so faithfully follow the Japanese form and manner that it seems like a spot transplanted bodily from old Nippon.

One of the most picturesque of all Florida communities is Tarpon Springs, unique as headquarters of the world's largest sponge market. More than a quarter of the city's 4,000 inhabitants are Greek fishermen and their families, the majority of them being natives of Greece, brought up in the sponge fisheries of the Aegean Sea. The boats used here are the same kind that have been used for centuries along the Greek coast.

Shuffleboard Courts Ready in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUSTIS, Fla.—Every city in Florida is ready this year with plenty of new shuffiboard courts for the flux of winter tourists. Young and old unite in this game which has grown to be a Florida tradition.

The first record of the game being played in the United States was at Daytona Beach, Fla., more than 20 years ago.

Golf and Art Bring Renown To Sarasota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—Golf courses, it often appears to motorists, must cover a large area of the United States, judging from the numerous well-kept greens that dot the country from Maine to Florida and from New York to San Francisco. But Sarasota claims the honor of having the first golf course ever laid out in America.

The good old Scottish game was introduced here by J. Hamilton Gillespie, son of Sir John Gillespie, who headed a group of young Scots sent out from their native land to develop and colonize a large tract which a British syndicate had bought in Florida along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

Sarasota's fame has become widespread, not, however, because it claims the first golf course in this country, but because two enthusiastic persons made great efforts to make it an exclusive winter resort and a famous art center. The late Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago conceived the idea of making Sarasota the fashionable winter resort for Chicago people of wealth and social standing. Today the social register of wealthy folks who have winter homes here looks like Chicago's own Blue Book. The Potter influence is still strong in civic and financial affairs.

John Ringling of circus fame was the other person who co-operated in making Sarasota famous. He left a lasting monument in the city of his adoption in the Ringling Museum and School of Art. The second largest art museum in the country, ranking next in size to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Ringling Museum and its contents are valued by art experts at from $23,000,000 to $40,000,000. Among its treasures is the largest individually owned collection of the paintings of the great Flemish master, Peter Paul Rubens, anywhere in the world.

The Ringling Art Museum is housed in a magnificent building containing 22 galleries ranging in size from 40 to 110 feet long. Each room is especially designed for the art it contains and each is entered from the cloistered loggia through a doorway which is an authentic example of the particular school of art and period represented in the room. Built around three sides of a rectangle, the colonnade is supported by antique marble pillars dating from the Fifteenth Century, and in the garden there are 88 heroic statues, including Michelangelo's "David."

Ships Ply to Tropical Ports For American Cruise Season

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The winter cruise picture has shifted this year to the Americas, there the big liners are pointing prows toward the neutral waters of Cuba, Mexico, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Caribbean, the West Indies, and South America.

Cruise ships of the smaller type already are shuttling back and forth between New York and Savannah, Ga., and Miami and Jacksonville, Fla., on regular schedules that will be maintained through March.

American and neutral ships will necessarily carry the burden of transporting cruise passengers to the various semi-tropical and tropical resorts. Turning to the Americas for their cruise itineraries, travel and steamship officials have been able to work out a large number of cruises. They range from week-end trips to vacations of one and one-half months.

While some of the "old favorite" cruise ships will be missing from the fold this winter—the majority of the vessels having been recalled by their various governments for war duty—a number of new ones will be making their début in this lucrative field.

New York and Miami, Fla., will be important take-off points for cruise ships. Most of the ships leaving for South America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda will pull out from New York. A number of vessels, however, will stop at Miami en route to Cuba, Mexico, and other tropical resorts. Thus the vacationist in Florida may pick up the boat at Miami for a short or a long cruise. There will be a series of short cruises from New York to Miami and Havana, Cuba, run weekly on an all-expense basis. Other cruises from Miami will go to Nassau and other West Indies ports.

The longest cruises scheduled for this winter include a 46-day sail around South America and a 57-day voyage to the South Seas.

Bermuda and Nassau have been more or less hurt by the war, due to their close connection with Britain; but as far as Americans are concerned, both of these winter resorts have been declared in the neutral zone by the United States. Therefore Americans may consider it perfectly safe to visit either one.

Mexico will be visited by a number of cruise ships this year. One line has scheduled 18 trips to Old Mexico of 16 days' duration. This particular cruise will make stops at Havana.

Every Saturday through the winter one American line will send its ships on 15-day journeys to Costa Rica, with stops at Havana and a call at the Panama Canal. Then every Wednesday trips of similar length start for Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, and Kingston, Jamaica.

Many Attractions Near Lake Worth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE WORTH, Fla. — Lake Worth, in addition to its beach, its parks, casinos, sporty golf course and many other recreational offerings, has a "back country" of unusual interest.

Flatwoods Pineapple Plantation where 50 acres of excellent pineapples are produced for the June and July markets; orange, grapefruit and kumquat groves; Warren Madison's orange blossom, gardenia and wild orchid perfume ranch; several fine dairy farms and many winter vegetable farms are in this Lake Worth Drainage District.

This section, which attracts many tourists is on the outskirts of Lake Worth. A fine military road is available.

Florida Lettuce Wins High Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla. — Farmers in Manatee County are proud of their new lettuce. Bigger hearts, whiter and crisper leaves are now on the market, since the opening of this new production unit in the west coast of Florida section. Experts claim the new Florida lettuce is of the finest.

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Jacksonville Focal Point for Trade—Site for Navy's Big New Air Base

Trade and Touring Expand With Building of Air Bases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The selection of Jacksonville as the site for the Navy's $15,000,000 Southeastern Air Base brings advantage to this growing industrial center. Combined with construction by the Army of a $10,000,000 air base at Tampa and with a $6,000,000 expansion program at the Pensacola Naval Training Station, it puts Florida high in Federal aviation activities, and it opens up industrial opportunities here.

Jacksonville has long held power as the financial, commercial, and industrial hub of Florida. Its interests serve 9,000,000 persons making up the southeastern market—Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Reports on the U. S. import and export trade show that a constantly growing portion of the trade with the West Indies, Central and South America and Mexico is being conducted through the port of Jacksonville. Eight miles of vessel berthing space is provided, with 63 wharves and terminals.

With its industrial expansion, Jacksonville has become the focal point in the Southeast for manufacturers and distributors. The Municipal Airport is a vital point in the commercial air transportation system, being on the main line of travel between the population centers of the United States and Latin America. Its rail, highway, and water routes give fast, economical distribution service to every part of this area.

Jacksonville is the financial stronghold of Florida. In addition to its three national banks, which serve the entire State, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta maintains a branch in Jacksonville through which Cuban-American and Florida business is cleared.

In addition to its industrial population Jacksonville attracts thousands of winter and summer visitors who vacation at its beaches and resort areas.

Early in December the inlets, creeks, and coastal waters of this vacationland teem with fish. Motoring at the edge of the surf along the hard-packed, 600-foot-wide beach, however, is the most thrilling experience for new visitors.

Banana Day Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—On days when steamers arrive from Central America, Jacksonville's banana terminal presents a scene of activity. Opened less than a year ago this terminal rapidly grew so successful that it was enlarged to accommodate operations on a large scale.

Oriental Gardens, South Jacksonville's Showplace for Tourists

Busy Schedule Of Sports For Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Sports enthusiasts have a royal winter ahead of them in Jacksonville.

Thousands of visitors already are crowding the sporty golf courses; others are enjoying tennis, archery, horseback riding, motorboating, sailing, bowling, gay beach sports and automobile and midget-car racing.

Midget auto racing that proved so popular here last year is being resumed on the new clay track, considered one of the finest in the Nation. Automobile races are held on the white sands of Jacksonville's wide beaches, where the receding tide creates a smooth, hard-packed surface more than 600 feet wide.

A number of regattas will attract crowds to the banks of the St. Johns River and the calm sheltered waters of Trout River. Every February the Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce stages an annual Southeastern championship motorboat classic. It is the first of the brilliant Florida regatta circuit and approved by the American Power Boat Association, the National Outboard Association, and the Florida Yacht Racing Association.

Events for all classes of outboards and inboards are included. World famous drivers compete. In the past years two official world's records have been set and one world's record officially tied at the Jacksonville regatta.

Horse lovers from all over the East are among the throngs coming each February for the Jacksonville Spring Horse Show. This also is the first in the Florida winter circuit. Around 300 of the country's finest show horses representing 20 States are entered in this competition for the highest purse ever offered in the Florida circuit. Nationally known experts judge the various classes. Proceeds of the performances are donated to charities.

Visitors in Jacksonville find scores of other sports events, recreational facilities, and scenic attractions to fill every hour of their vacations.

Harriet Beecher Stowe House Holds Interest for Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Twin historical spots connected with the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are tourist attractions at Mandarin, Fla., 13 miles south of Jacksonville.

Stowe Lodge, home of the famed author, is located on the banks of the historic St. Johns River, where a 60-foot dome-like ceiling of interlaced branches of three giant moss-draped live oaks on the Stowe House lawn presents a Florida scene long to be remembered. Inside the house are many antiques and mementoes of the author.

Across the street from the lodge is a little historical church built largely through the efforts of Mrs. Stowe. A colorful window constructed by Tiffany Studios of New York is a memorial to Professor Stowe and his wife. It was built from contributions that poured in from all parts of the Nation in response to a request sponsored by Outlook Magazine 24 years after the passing of Mrs. Stowe.

Mandarin itself is interesting to all tourists. Four flags have flown over this settlement, second oldest in the Nation, and it has had five separate names—Indian, Spanish, English, American and finally Chinese-Mandarin.

In 1564, it was the thriving Indian settlement of Saturiwas. Later under Spanish rule it became San Antonio. When the English gained control it was christened St. Anthony. Again when Florida was ceded to the United States it was renamed to honor the President, Monroe. A few years later Florida became a factor in the production of citrus fruits and the town was named Mandarin after a variety of oranges brought there from China.

Aquatic Gardens Of Rainbow Springs Attract Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Many tourists en route to Floridian resorts, are stopping these days to refresh themselves in the cool Aquatic Gardens of Rainbow Springs, located three miles north of Dunnellon on U. S. Highway No. 41.

The major attraction here is the three-mile trip in glass-bottom boats along the placid Rainbow River. So clear is the water along the route that one may view the antics of tiny fish to the depths of 60 or 70 feet. Turtles, now and then an alligator, and many native birds also may be seen.

Other highlights, including Rainbow Falls, which drops 60 feet into a natural rock garden of tropical ferns, is the underwater sugar bowl with its green terraced lawn to a depth of 65 feet. Here may be seen the leopard garfish, spotted relics of the age of the dinosaur.

'Eight Little Journeys' For Jacksonville Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—This, Florida's largest city, was so named in 1822 in honor of Andrew Jackson, first Territorial Governor of Florida, later President of the United States.

For the benefit of the thousands of tourists who pass through the city while on winter vacations, Jacksonville has prepared a series of Eight Little Journeys around its vicinity, each made comfortably in a day of leisurely travel.

First Journey: A colorful drive to the picturesque fishing city of Fernandina on Amelia Island. Here the shrimp fleet, the old oak drives, a splendid beach, and one of the finest natural harbors of the Atlantic are major attractions.

At the north end of the island is Fort Clinch, built before the Civil War as a frontier army post. The fort now is being restored as a State Park. Visitors also are taken to the new $7,000,000 pulp and paperboard mill.

Second Journey: This tour travels south on Riverside Avenue, past the Woman's Club, and Memorial Park, where a statue of the winged figure of "Youth Triumphant Over a World in Chaos" stands as a Memorial to World War heroes. The journey then crosses the Ortega bridge and on to Venetia and the Florida Yacht Club. A paved road also leads to Camp Foster, where work has begun on the $1,500,000 Southeastern Air Base.

The drive continues southward on the main highway to Orange Park, home of Moosehaven, nationally famous home for aged persons maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose.

Third Journey: This trip through industrial Jacksonville includes visits to the busy piers of leading steamship lines, past Municipal Stadium, the huge Ford assembly plant, oil terminals, and other large industries to the largest naval stores terminal in the world. Here one sees huge stores of barreled resin and tanks of turpentine awaiting shipment to foreign and domestic ports.

Just beyond is the municipal electric plant which earns almost $2,000,000 a year for Jacksonville taxpayers.

Fourth Journey: Driving north through the $1,000,000 Hogan's Creek beautification development, this drive crosses the Trout River, scene of international boat races, five miles from the heart of the city. A paved road leads to the City Zoo. Returning to the highway, the drive continues to St. Johns Bluff. Here are ruins of a fort built during the Spanish-American War. This is the site of Fort Caroline, built by the French Huguenots in 1550, birthplace of the first white Protestant child in North America.

Two miles farther the trip crosses Sister's Creek to Pilot Town, home of river pilots, and over a picturesque winding shell road through groves of palms to Fort George Island. Ruins of a long semi-circle of "Tabby" rock slave cabins, once part of a great slave plantation owned by John H. McIntosh, President of the Republic of Florida, is a highlight here. On the return trip, one passes the Municipal Airport, rated one of the finest in America and visits the rich scenic farmlands of the town of Dinsmore.

Fifth Journey: This trip crosses the St. Johns River Bridge through San Marco, a new residential section, then along the old San Jose Highway, to Mandarin, former home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A little church near by has a beautiful Stowe memorial window. Passing through groves of oranges, grapefruit, and kumquats the visitor enters the settlement of Loretta, returning to Jacksonville on the old St. Augustine road.

Sixth Journey: Jacksonville's beaches are the destination of this trip. If the tide is low at the beach, cars may drive down the ramp and follow the hard-packed crescent of shining sand south through Neptune Beach, Jacksonville Beach, and on to fashionable Ponte Vedra. Here is one of the South's sportiest golf courses. A side trip to Ribault Monument brings a glimpse of a beautiful marker on the spot where Jean Ribault and the Huguenots knelt for the first Protestant worship in America. The Masonic fraternities of Jacksonville and surrounding cities unite here for a sunrise service each Easter Sunday.

Seventh Journey: Twenty-eight miles south of Jacksonville lies Green Cove Springs, where crystal water gushes from a deep fissure in the rock at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute and pours into a large swimming pool. Eight miles right is Penney Farms, a great agricultural development, which includes Memorial Community, established by J. C. Penney for retired ministers and Christian workers as a memorial to his parents.

This trip also includes visits to Starke and Lawley, strawberry centers of North Florida. During late January, February, and March, grinning youngsters stand along the highways holding baskets of choice, red berries.

Eighth Journey: Following U. S. No. 1 for 38 miles, this drive leads to St. Augustine, oldest city in the U. S. Here hours can be spent visiting historical scenes of interest, such as Fort Marion, the oldest house in the United States, the Fountain of Youth and numerous attractions. A short drive farther south brings one to Marineland, largest outdoor Oceanarium in the world, one of the high spots of tourist travel in Florida. Returning on Florida 78 a seaside drive of 31 miles includes a second visit to the swanky Ponte Vedra beach colony.

Complete details of the Eight Journeys are furnished free at the Tourist and Convention Bureau located in Hemming Park, in the heart of downtown Jacksonville.

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Inland Florida Dotted With 30,000 Lakes and Close to Ocean and Gulf

Orlando Is Center of Lake Area And 'Capital' of Citrus Groves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Always a surprise to first-time Florida visitors is the State's fertile inland lake region. Here is the year-around home of some 275,000 Floridians and the winter playground for another 100,000.

Orlando, the State's largest inland city, is capital of the region. Besides being a resort of increasing importance, it is also one of the chief banking centers for the $60,000,000 citrus industry.

Unless you are well up on your geography, you will be astonished as you move down the Florida peninsula to find that there are approximately 30,000 freshwater lakes dotting the area which is at no point more than 75 miles from either the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean. It is these lakes which temper the climate both winter and summer, furnish excellent sport with their big-mouth black bass, and give the section a type of beauty which is different from other parts of Florida.

Lakes Near for All

It is impossible to enter this city on any one of six state highways without passing one or more of the 33 lakes which are within the municipal limits, and no matter in what part you may reside a 10-minute walk will take you to a lake shore.

Unlike many places which have water frontage, Orlando has made it a point to make its lakes public property. All except a few are surrounded by parks and driveways and it is from the resulting natural beauty that the city has been known for the last 20 years as "Florida's City Beautiful."

Besides natural beauty there are two things which impress Orlando's newcomers—the substantial appearance of its residential sections and the excellence of its shops and stores.

The first may be attributed to the fact that despite its position as a winter resort, Orlando is a commercial city. There are 35,000 persons who call it home and who spend all of each year, except for short summer vacations, here. The second is explained by the wealthy trade territory which numbers 275,000 inhabitants and is easily reached by hard-surfaced roads which radiate in all directions.

Citrus Industry Basic

Orlando's business is based on the citrus industry. Fifty years ago the city was a mere hamlet and citrus culture was an experiment in this section of the world. Today thousands of acres are covered with orange, grapefruit and tangerine groves and the city has grown into a modern small city.

Some idea of the importance of orange production may be received from a trip into Orange County of which the City is county seat. There are 25 packing houses within the area which annually put 20 per cent of Florida's fruit on the roads and railroads, and from its groves come 12 per cent of the crop.

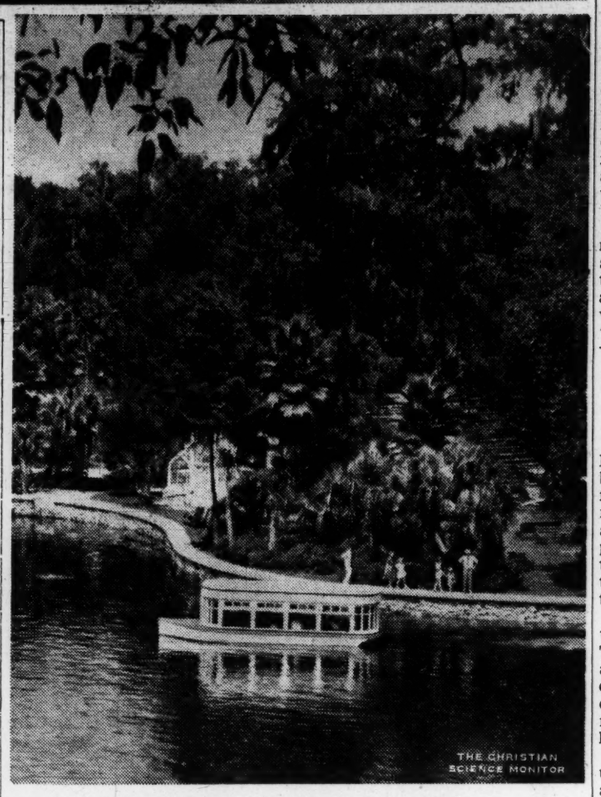
A visit to Orlando at this time of the year is one of much enjoyment to those who come from northern states.

This year Orlando is making it easier for visitors to see its beauty by routing them around a scenic drive which covers 23 miles and passes 18 lakes. It gives them an opportunity to see most of the parks and homes without retracing the city's 150 miles of brick paved street.

As is customary, the park department in January will again feature a planting of sweet peas. These plants will form a wall 10 feet high and 200 feet long, and during late January and early February will be covered with the many-colored blooms. And then will come orange-blossom time with the surrounding groves being covered with the white flowers. It is not unusual in February to be able to smell the scent of orange blossoms in the business areas.

Adjoining Orlando on the north is Winter Park which is chiefly a winter resort. it is the home of Rollins College, around which much of the cultural activity of both cities revolves. Each year the college is adding buildings to its campus and now is regarded as one of Florida's beauty spots.

A listing of Orlando's facilities must include a 70,000-volume public library, 13 public schools, two modern hospitals, 60 churches, four moving picture houses, two brokerage offices of New York Stock Exchange members, two country clubs, and a score of clubs.



Palms, Flowers, and Sky-Blue Lakes

Top: Orlando's Lake Eola, framed by a border of green. Lower: Beautiful Silver Springs Park at Ocala, where one may ride in a boat with a glass bottom and observe living things under the water.

Plans for Housing And Play Finished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Visitors to Orange County this winter, will find arranged for them a varied program of sports and cultural events. Winter Park, where Rollins College is located, will offer an adult education series, dramatic productions by professional and amateur casts, concert artists, symphony orchestra programs, band concerts, a Bach festival, playground tournaments, intercollegiate sports, big league baseball, club events and fishing contests.

Winter Garden on Lake Apopka has improved its Trailer City with yacht basin, swimming pool and community house. More than 700 fresh water lakes in other parts of the County invite lovers of aquatic sports.

Apartment buildings and individual houses have been erected in this vicinity to accommodate winter visitors.

Varied Interests Tampa's Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla. — Someone once called Tampa "a city too busy to play." And with its shipyards, factories, citrus canning plants, and port activities the statement may have been true.

"But there has been a great change in Tampa," says Howard Frankland, President of Tampa's Chamber of Commerce. "During recent years increased numbers of winter visitors have found this fine old cosmopolitan city an ideal place to play.

"Tampa is at the head of a landlocked bay. A river runs through its center and hundreds of fresh water lakes dot the surrounding countryside. Of course there is golf, with two courses within the city limits. There are tennis, swimming, sailing, riding, hunting; and there are organized facilities for shuffleboard, horse shoes, roque, etc. Then there are Ybor City and West Tampa, with their Old World atmosphere and colorful Spanish restaurants. During the winter season Tampa takes on a carnival spirit with the Florida State Fair, Gasparilla Carnival, and the Latin Carnival. There is the Strawberry Festival in Plant City and the Tomato Festival at Ruskin.

"Tampa is an informal sort of city where one can live and loaf comfortably," concluded Mr. Frankland.

Gardenias Bloom At Cypress Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN Fla.—Snowy, waxy gardenias, filling the air with perfume, attract winter visitors to Cypress Gardens, near Winter Haven. During nine months of the year, the gardens are filled with the gardenia blossoms, every month new colors predominating. In early winter, the Camellia Japonica presents a picture of the Old South. In January and February, the Flame Vine sends forth a blaze of brilliant orange as it covers walls, fences, and tallest pines. Spring months exploit tropical lilies from Africa and the Orient.

Electric boats, gliding through picturesque lagoons, provide a spectacle of an overhead grotto, with moss draperies hanging from the branches of leaning liveoaks. From the water's edge rise strange and curious "cypress knees," resembling grotesque carvings. The boat winds in and out of canals to Lake Eloise, passing under rustic bridges and giving a view of collections of rare and fantastic plants brought from far corners of the earth.

Tampa Waterfront Beckons Day and Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla. — The principal activities of Florida's West Coast revolve around Tampa, the third largest City in the State. Its centralized location on the west coast makes Tampa a convenient headquarters for one-day trips to many worth-while points of interest. Within easy access are the Gulf Beaches; the Ridge or Highland section, acres of citrus trees; the Sponge Exchange and boats at Tarpon Springs; the strawberry center at Plant City; and the produce and flower farms of the surrounding counties, which border the wide, smooth highways, extending in all directions.

Tampa is built on both sides of the winding banks of the Hillsborough River, which is spanned at intervals with drawbridges to accommodate the water traffic to and from Tampa Bay, where both domestic and foreign ships weigh anchor at the river's mouth. The movements of ships and their cargoes hold some kind of attraction (adventure, perhaps) for the landlubber as he stops along the channel to watch them come and go; or takes advantage of visting days to go aboard one of these freighters and peer down into the depths of the hold, where men and derricks are busily engaged in loading and unloading. If one is interested in smaller craft, the new and improved yacht basins provide an assortment of motor and sail boats which make use of the expanse of bay near by.

Along the shore winds Tampa's new six-lane boulevard, landscaped on the sides and in the center, and provided with sidewalks and benches. Here, residents and visitors alike enjoy the view of the bay, whether on a sunny day, or on a moonlight night, when phosphorous, peculiar to this region, adds glow to the water.

The past year has seen the addition of a number of new parks in various sections of the City. However, Plant Park located in the downtown district and situated on the west bank of the river, is the oldest and most interesting. Within it stands the Old Tampa Bay Hotel of Byzantine architecture built in 1889. For several years the University of Tampa has been housed in this picturesque structure, which is proving an inspiring setting for art, culture, refinement, education and study. In this locality stands the historic DeSoto Oak spreading a wide, friendly canopy of shade. In another part of the park at Tourist Center, the visitor may enjoy sports and entertainments, such as shuffleboard, roque, croquet, horseshoe and tennis, as well as indoor games. Here one meets citizens from every part of the continent, relaxed and on pleasure bent, forming friendships. The Tampa Municipal Orchestra presents afternoon and evening musical programs from the Band Shell in Plant Park during the winter season.

On adjoining grounds are the Fair buildings, where early in February each year the Florida State Fair attracts visitors from every State. Individual counties present displays of agricultural and industrial products, and international flavor is added in exhibits presented by foreign nations. The hilarious Gasparilla carnival with its parade of prize-winning floats, coronation and social activities is one of Tampa's winter attractions and is celebrated annually in February at the height of the Fair season.

Tampa's shopping district has been expanded and modernized by an extensive building program of remodeling and enlarging. This has resulted in a remarkable change in the appearance of the downtown section and affords the shopper greater comfort, convenience and service.

No matter how one travels, Tampa is conveniently and comfortably reached. By plane one lands at the modern Peter O. Knight Airport on Davis Islands. By rail one has his choice of the trains of the Atlantic Coast and Seaboard Air Lines. Three motor lines combine to furnish bus service, and five steamship lines provide passengers service. If one comes by trailer, as many do, the Municipal Trailer Park on the Hillsborough River has spacious camping lots and 24-hour electric and water service within 5-minutes ride of downtown Tampa. The camp is equipped with a community hall, steam heated bath houses, electric washing machines and a drying yard for laundry. A camp post office, mail delivery, telephone, telegraph and taxi service, police and fire protection and daily newspaper and ice delivery are provided.

Winter visitors to Tampa and Hillsborough county find 1,315 hotels, apartments and rooming houses available for their use and operated under the supervision of the Florida State Hotel Commission.

Botany Goes on Full Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Mead Botanical Garden which is being built with the specific purpose of furnishing a nonprofit, outdoor research laboratory for the study and development of various plants, promises to be Orlando's and Winter Park's biggest drawing attraction and highest bid for international recognition.

The garden, covering a 55-acre tract of land, is a memorial to Theodore L. Mead, internationally recognized botanist, whose collection of orchids, amaryllis, caladiums, daylilies, and crinums form the basis of the various exhibits.

Orchids are to be the particular specialty of the Mead Garden and already three noted collections have been added from orchid growers in the North. In addition to the orchids, camellias form a large exhibit, about 400 plants ranging in height from three to six feet and blooming all winter, being already in blossom. More than three miles of sawdust trails through the flowering acres will make a visit easy and delightful in viewing natural beauty.

One of the first experiments to be conducted is now being carried on with tulips. The Holland Bulb Industry of Europe has presented a collection of 10,000 tulip bulbs, to which has been added another 5,000. Up to the present the theory has been generally accepted that tulips cannot be grown in Florida. This experiment aims to find a means of growing them here successfully. Already these 13,000 tulip bulbs are in an Orlando icehouse, carefully planted in specially prepared soil in cypress boxes.

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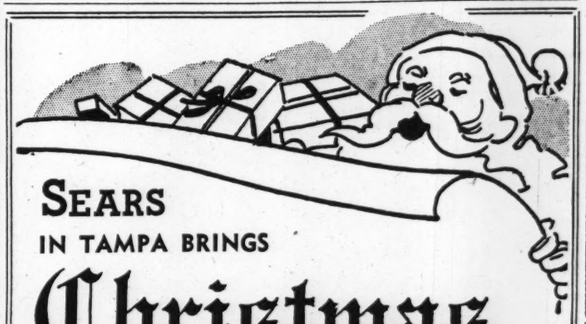

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St. Petersburg Offers Diverse Recreation and Metropolitan Advantages

St. Petersburg Glamour Stirs Early Trek of Winter Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Twenty per cent increase in early tourist arrivals, and 55 per cent more inquiries in response to the city's advertising campaign in northern newspapers, have led travel experts to predict the breaking of all previous resort records in this Florida vacation center this coming winter. Corresponding increases in telephone, electrical, water and gas connections are reported by local public utility companies.

St. Petersburg consolidated its already strong position as a center for Federal Government activities with the announcement from Washington that the city has been chosen as the site of the new Southern Maritime Training School of the American merchant marine. Immediate construction of $750,000 in buildings, and basing of three training ships here was authorized. More than $5,000,000 already have been invested here at the Federal Veterans Administration hospital and the United States Coast Guard air base.

An expenditure of $4,500,000 in land development and buildings connected with the new bridges and causeway connecting Central Avenue with the Gulf beaches is announced by the builders. The new span, constructed at a cost of $1,400,000, already is open to traffic.

Construction is under way at the Casa-del-Sol Beach Club, on Pass-a-Grille key north of the Hotel Don Ce-Sar, and its colony of 50 cabanas. The club will open Jan. 1 under the management of E. G. Becker of Cleveland, who has also been given charge of the Sunset Golf Club on exclusive Snell Isle.

First of a series of 60 open-air band concerts scheduled for Williams Park by Maj. Everett Allyn Moses and his band will take place Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10.

Finals of the Florida winter trapshooting tournament circuit, which begins in Jacksonville Jan. 16, will be held here Feb. 17, the best marksmen competing in the Sunshine City handicap shoot. Other shoots will be held at Daytona and Eustice, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

Big-Town Facilities

Recreation facilities, to entertain a vast army of tourists, are broad in scope and easily available. St. Petersburg is among the leaders in the diversity of its amusement possibilities. In addition to good facilities for golf, tennis, sailing, power boating, bathing, horseback riding, shuffleboard, trapshooting, aviation and other major diversions, there are innumerable groups devoted to the enjoyment of pastimes embracing almost the entire category of amusement pursuits. Among the sports organizations are the Shuffleboard Club, with 6,000 playing members, the largest tourist sports club in the world; the Lawn Bowling Club, with members from every part of the United States and Canada; the Young Winter Visitors Beach Club, with a membership of more than 1,000; the Chess and Checkers Club; Tennis Club; Anglers Club; Sunshine Card Club, and scores of others.

Because of the metropolitan character of its resident and visitor population, St. Petersburg has the cultural, shopping, hotel, entertainment and educational advantages of a city many times its size.

Many of the country's greatest singers, musicians, speakers, statesmen, sports figures and other interesting personalities appear in the city during the winter months. Its schools meet the highest educational standards. Its hotels have every luxury. Its theaters show all the first-run productions, often before they can be seen in northern cities. Its shops are ultra-modern in diversity of merchandise and styles. It has churches of virtually every denomination. Among its institutions are one of the nation's largest Federal soldiers' hospitals, the Florida Military Academy, the State Masonic Home, the State children's hospital, a United States Coast Guard air base, headquarters of National Air Lines, a Junior College, and the winter training camps of the world champion New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals baseball clubs.

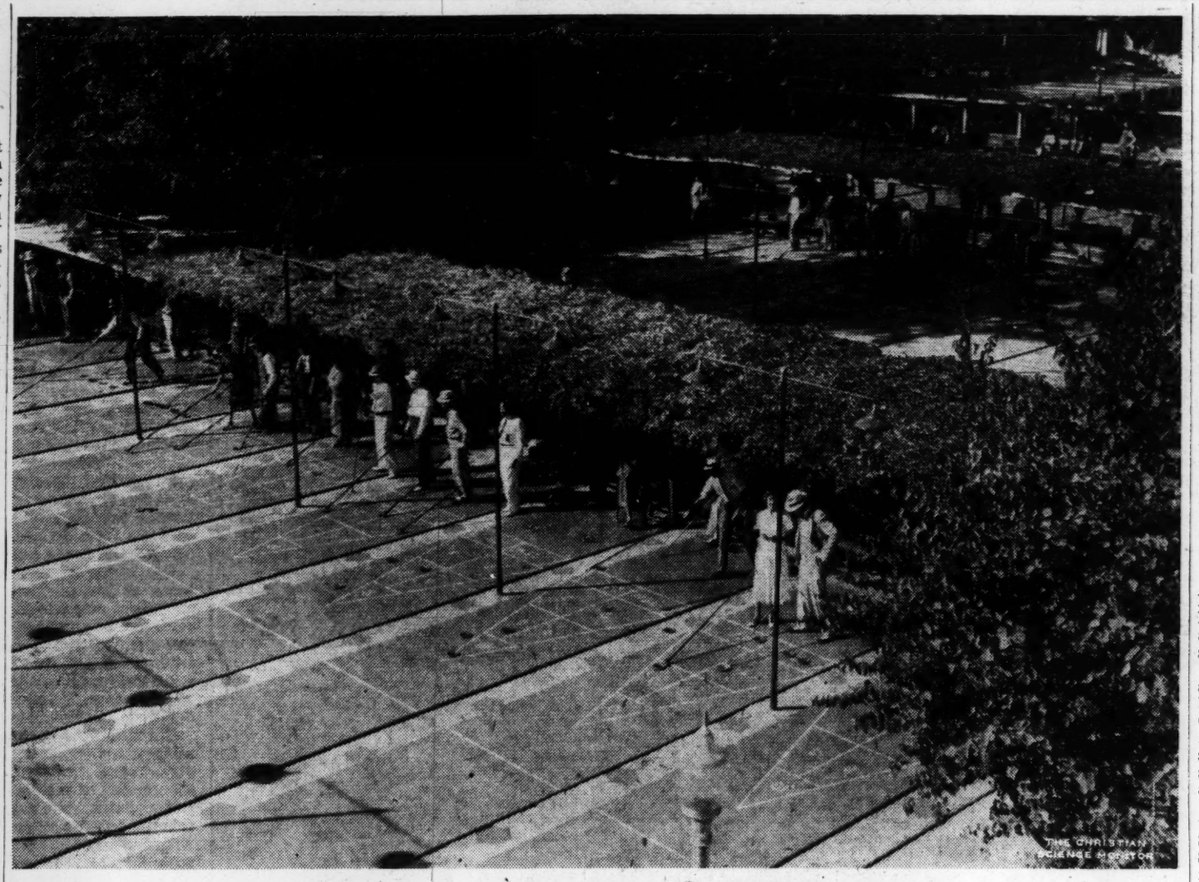
Most characteristic of the city's attractions is the $1,000,000 recreation pier, jutting a half-mile into Tampa Bay and providing attractive accommodations for tourist recreation. The two-story casino on the pierhead, almost the size of a city block, houses a restaurant, convention and dance hall, large space for picnic and bridge parties, and the studios of radio station WSUN.

Luxurious Hotels

Extending a mile along the waterfront, St. Petersburg's tropical parks are a panorama of beauty with their profuse vegetation, Roman and Greek statuary and fountains. Fronting on the bay are the de luxe seasonal hotels, the Vinoy Park and the Soreno, and the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, one of the most luxurious in the country.

Strung along the western borders of the city are the glistening gulf keys, reached by artistic bridges and traversed by modern highways.

One of the most picturesque sections in America is from St. Petersburg to Clearwater through miles of orange groves, where golden fruit and heavily scented blossoms may be seen on the trees at the same time.



Shuffleboard Courts, Mirror Lake Park, St. Petersburg, Which Claims World's Largest Shuffleboard Club

Ship and Plane Trade Grows In St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Florida's "Sunshine City" is experiencing an era of progress, which, unlike the speculative period of 1925-26, seems to be substantial and permanent. In the past nine years St. Petersburg's resident population, it is estimated, has grown from 40,000 to 60,000, and its tourist business has more than doubled. In 1939, building permits have exceeded the figures of 1938 by 33 per cent, a large portion representing high quality houses for winter or year-around residence.

Among civic buildings recently completed is a $400,000 City Hall, designed in Moorish style, and arranged on a functional basis, with related departments grouped for convenience.

Aviation and marine activities have taken on importance with the enlargement of Albert Whitted airport and extensive buildings at Bayboro Harbor. The City's municipal landing field has been extended a quarter of a mile easterly into Tampa Bay, which increases its size to more than 100 acres, the minimum length of runways to be 4,000 feet.

Adjacent to the airport and harbor, where the United States Coast Guard base is located, work has begun on buildings for the newly established Government maritime school, with expenditures of $750,000 planned for buildings.

One of the first cities in the South to co-operate with the Government in solving the problem of Negro housing, St. Petersburg will before long see completed the $1,065,000 Jordan Park low-cost project providing quarters for 240 Negro families. Its completion will make possible the clearance of an equal number of sub-standard dwellings. The houses on this 26-acre site are made of concrete, modern in design, equipped with gas and electricity, and graded as to the number of rooms to accommodate six as a maximum family.

A sight to greet St. Petersburg's visitors this year is the $1,000,000 Central Avenue causeway. Linking the city and the Gulf beaches in a direct line, this four-lane concrete bridge covers a total distance of one and eight-tenths miles from the western tip of Central Avenue to the City of Treasure Island.

The United States Veterans Administration Facility, situated 10 miles northeast of St. Petersburg at Bay Pines, which cares for and houses many war veterans in its 27 spacious buildings, is expanding constantly, and plans have been made so that within the next 10 years the Facility will accommodate 4,000 persons. A new four-story annex will be completed in February, providing an increased capacity of 1,200 over the present 500.

The Gulf Beaches boast numerous houses, clubs, and hotels which have been built recently. On the beach islands five new hotels are under construction, two at Pass-a-Grille, and one each at Lido Beach, Redington Beach, and at north Madeira.

Float Parade and Festival Among St. Petersburg Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The annual pre-Christmas float parade on the 15th and the Bach Christmas Festival on the 17th lend a holiday air to the December entertainment program prepared for winter visitors, other events on the month's calendar including the Women's City Golf championship tournament the 11th to 13th and the annual North-South Interscholastic championship football game on Christmas day.

From Dec. 15 through Jan. 1 the City will sparkle with myriads of colored lights strung from living Christmas trees along the waterfront, pier and through business and residential districts as St. Petersburg observes its annual Christmas lighting festival, one of the most picturesque holiday spectacles in the nation. Other events on the December calendar include: Christmas fund mixed foursome golf tournament, 17th Junior Yacht Club Christmas dance, 22d; and Inter-club Round Robin golf tournament, the 27th.

Twenty thousand motor cars from every state in the Union and Canada passed over the new Central avenue causeway to Treasure Island on the Gulf beaches when Mayor Ian Boyer cut the ribbon formally opening the magnificent new $1,400,000 structure, which extends the City's main thoroughfare to the platinum-shored keys to the west.

St. Petersburg's beautiful new City Hall and Public Utilities Building just completed at a cost of $400,000 was formally opened last month at a public reception.

Air transport service between St. Petersburg and Florida east coast points has been doubled by National Airlines, with headquarters here in response to increasing demand for this form of transportation. The flight over the vast and mysterious Everglades is one of America's most thrilling travel wonders.

Fairs and Fruit Farms Invite Travel to Florida West Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Visitors to St. Petersburg, on Florida's West Coast, will find a program of sport and entertainment awaiting them this winter. Within easy driving distance are communities that attract tourists to beauty spots, historic shrines, and community pageants, parades, fairs, and sport events. Guests will note the Pinellas County Fair, which will be held at Largo on Jan. 9, and the larger Florida State Fair at Tampa on Jan. 30, which will last for 10 days and more. The Hardee County Strawberry Festival is scheduled for Jan. 15, and the Plant City Strawberry Festival for the first week in March. Winter Haven will celebrate a gala Florida Orange Festival on Jan. 22, and the Florida Tomato Festival is an annual event at Ruskin on April 26.

Singing Tower

Tourists will stop at Bok Tower, Lake Wales, Fla., to hear the carillon concerts, held every Sunday and on special days during the season after Dec. 15.

Fort Myers will treat guests to an Edison Day Pageant and celebration Feb. 9 to 12, and its annual Garden pilgrimage is scheduled for the first week in March. Sarasota will honor its historical namesake, Sara De Sota, with a pageant and County Fair on March 5.

St. Petersburg's climax to the winter season is the Festival of States, with floats from various States and bands parading, which is held in the week of March 25.

Sport enthusiasts will find 10 out of the 16 major league baseball teams training in Florida in the spring. The Boston Bees will be in Bradenton, the Brooklyn Dodgers at Clearwater, the Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa, the Detroit Tigers at Lakeland, the Washington Senators at Orlando, the New York Giants at Winter Haven, the Philadelphia "Phillies" at Miami Beach, and both the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals will be training in St. Petersburg.

Sponge Fishing

Many tourists include a visit to Tarpon Springs, where they see Greek sponge fishing boats in the harbor; and they may choose to take a boat trip.

At Bradenton, south of St. Petersburg and on the Manatee River, are two historical points of interest, Gamble Mansion and Braden Castle.

Many visitors drive to Sarasota to see the menagerie of Ringling Brothers Circus animals, including numerous species which do not travel with the circus on its tours. Popular also at Sarasota is the Ringling Museum of Art, where visitors may see a collection of paintings and statuary.

Clearwater, 20 miles north of St. Petersburg, has among its attractions a Japanese Garden. Here also is a peacock farm, where some 500 peafowl roam in a spacious orange grove.

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The Home Forum

Museum Interlude

RICE HARVEST in the Museum! I wondered how that might come about. At any rate we would go and see for ourselves. So, early in the afternoon, we started out.

Low, wide old houses of pastel-colored stucco, rose and mauve, blue and green and ocher. Ornamental old brass knockers. Hand-wrought ironwork of balconies, gateways, and lanterns. Cracked old marble benches and fountains. And as much more, varied, rare and lovely. Always there are hidden gardens behind mellow, many-tinted brick walls or high hedges planted centuries ago, and tended lovingly ever since by their owners and the Southern sunshine. One does not like Charleston. One loves it, dreams of it. It haunts one like a familiar, well-remembered melody, an old folk song, tran-[illegible] being, with ever-present overtones—a fragrance of melancholy.

We reached the Museum, an old building not beautiful architecturally, yet arresting with its stone and stucco and shingle, weathered to a uniform pale chrome and silver gray. We entered and, instead of the decorous silence, the tempered light inherent in the museum atmosphere, we were greeted by a rhythmic, shallow beating, together with a sound like hay falling from a mow to a splintered barn floor. Thin clouds of golden dust filled the air. Over all this were limpid cadences, the slurred melody of Negro voices.

The Rice Harvest! Up a wide flight of stairs, their treads hollowed by many feet and much travel, went all comers. We joined the throng of young and old. There were school children with their teachers. The big gallery, usually devoted to quiet industrial exhibits, was turned into an active plantation in time of the rice harvest, as plantations existed before the War, in slavery years. Among great mounds of rice sheaves, home-made wooden casks, cradles, flails, well-sweeps, boats hollowed out of big cypress logs, woven baskets of many shapes and sizes, were busy groups of Negro men and women, all in the picturesque garb of the bygone day they were impersonating. There were no young men or women.

At the far end of the east gallery, reaching from floor to ceiling, was a huge mound of rice sheaves, as they had been harvested from the field. Two white-haired men carried great forkfuls of the rice sheaves to an enclosed, low platform, dropping them at one end, with a sort of minor swish. There, flails in the hands of two more white-haired old experts were beating steadily, in perfect unison and rhythm, separating the rice heads from the straw. As the men worked, others swept the rice into a hollowed-out space on the platform. Women, bandannas tied over their hair and about their necks, swept the grain into skillfully woven flat baskets, with brooms made of home-grown brush.

These baskets were handed on to others, again women, who shook and sifted the grain first into shallow, then into deep and deeper baskets. In this way, they winnowed the biggest and best kernels from the chaff. The winnowing process was long; it was done by many painstaking hands, until the great baskets held only selected, fat rice of a charming color and texture, "honey-pale" like Theocritus' shepherdess. The selection continued until there were no more weed seeds, no wisps of straw, no chaff, no more small or broken rice heads in the baskets. The women worked steadily, understanding each other, making few unnecessary motions, smiling their brilliant smiles.

Occasionally they broke out into snatches of harvest chants, a sort of work *spiritual*, moving like all folksong. These chants, wistful and gay, always with profound religious overtones, are in part improvisation. No one seems to lead, yet it all has a quite wonderful harmony and sequence, beautiful and other-worldly, somehow. One forgot the clouds of penetrating dust, saw only the steady rhythm of achievement, the intangible symmetry that is inherent in useful work well and willingly done.

The small and broken rice heads, poured into big mortars hollowed out of tree trunks, were then beaten into meal with graceful wooden pestles, again in measured time. The selected grain was gathered into charming reed baskets, shaped like gigantic oriole nests. Finally these were set up in long parallel rows. Perhaps, I thought, the most arresting feature of this harvest demonstration is the deep and abiding instinct of these people to work together for that continuity in a sure rhythm that is the immemorial heritage of the Negro race.

Slowly the sheaves of rice dwindled, then were gone. Slowly the rows of oriole-shaped baskets grew longer. Slowly the dust clouds grew thin, lifted, disappeared. Rain no longer beat upon the dimness of the windows, high up on the walls. Sunset rays slanted in and painted wavering, narrow spears of amber light on dust-gray walls and floor, on time-worn cask and mortar and plank—to make richer the honey-color of rice and basket and straw, to deepen the browns and yellows of face and hands of the workers.

A soft rustling took the place of steady beat of flail and pestle. The workers shook out their aprons, untied their bright bandannas and kerchiefs, baring white, crinkly heads. They straightened their bent backs. Their breathing was long, deep, like sighing. Then, men and women gathered into a wide circle and held hands, like children playing an age-old game.

A profound silence fell. The amber sunset light now was crimson, a Corot landscape. Men and women smiled at each other, and began to sway slowly, in unison.

Suddenly, magically, into the waiting stillness came the lilt of mellow voices chanting antiphonally, an old, old plantation *spiritual* of the rice harvest, telling of content for work over and done, for joy of sun and light, for the boon of night and sleep.

BERTHA OPPENHEIM

Stars in the Snow

Stars must love new-fallen snow
And winter rabbits do, I know.

For I have seen the stars come down
To the snow's edge, above the town,

And glisten tiptoe there awhile
And smile; if I may say stars smile.

You have seen the rabbits sit
Wonder-eyed in the whirl of it

Or romp with fresh snow on their fur
Glittering as if they were

White new things the snow had made
Or some fine trick that frost had played.

And on a new-snow-fallen night,
Luminous with its own light,

If you look where rabbits are,
You will catch a dancing star.

JOHN DILLON HUSBAND

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"SARK GIRL": *A Wood Engraving by Guy Malet*

SARK, ONE OF THE smallest of the Channel Islands, is no more than two square miles in area. But what it lacks in bulk it makes up for in spectacular quality. Its cliffs rise up sheer from the ocean bed, tunneled with caverns into which, even in fair weather, one can hear the sea pounding.

Sark, like its neighbor Guernsey, is an island of lovely flowers and color, of dramatic cliffs and little sandy bays. Life moves quietly in this small island. Even in the age of petrol it remains a paradise unspoilt by noisy automobiles and motorcycles, for no motor vehicle is permitted on Sark. One can sit perched on the cliffs and watch the ever-changing color of the sea; at one time a sparkling sheet of water, at another a deep indigo flecked with racing white-capped waves.

In his wood engraving, "Sark Girl," Mr. Guy Malet, a young painter and engraver whose work has achieved considerable success, seems to have captured and embodied the spirit of the island in the figure of the child, with innocent, wide-opened eyes and fair hair stirred by the breeze. His print gives one a sense of the color and movement of the sea. One feels the dizzy height of the cliffs as one looks down at the fisherman far below and sees the fishing boats rocking in the bay.

Remembering Victoria

A YOUNG CANADIAN nephew, lying on the hearthrug in my study and learning English History, surprised, one evening, the fact that I remembered the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The youth wanted to know about those quaint and outworn times. I told him . . . of the medal and mug which I received along with other infants, to commemorate the fact that Her Majesty had reigned for fifty years. My later encounters with Queen Victoria were more fascinating to him—perhaps because my powers of description were a little more competent to tackle detail. As the royal train changed engines at Aberdeen, on her frequent journeys to Balmoral, at least one schoolboy delighted to watch the pageant. The gorgeous white and gold coaches swung round the curve from distant and glamorous London, and, as they slowed to the halt, the lion's head over every axle became a gilded evidence of royalty. Hats flew off, as my Lord Provost and the other dignitaries adjusted their robes and chains and features in preparation for the great moment. Doors opened, out of which descended Highland and Indian attendants, and all was awe and expectation. The climax arrived when, just before departure, the crowd ingratiatingly, if a little dolefully, piped up "God Save the Queen," and from the dim shadow of the central vehicle, her fingers resting distantly on the arm of an Indian, the granddaughter of George the III came to the window and bowed to "her beloved people." . . .

Now and then a singularly melodious voice would be heard in our streets, saying, "I declare this stone well and truly laid," or one would surprise a modest pony-carriage outside a cottage door and realize that in the little living-room two old ladies were taking tea together . . . and that one was a crafter's widow and the other the Queen Empress.—From "The Road Behind Me," by G. STANLEY RUSSELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Vast Framework Of America

ITS NORTHERN limits stretched into the frozen sea of Arctic ice. Its eastern and western shores were washed by limitless seas. Lying like a vast triangle with its base at the north, its apex rested upon the base of another vast triangle at the south—its sister continent, whose apex in turn pointed to the southern pole.

Its structure was simple as its extent was vast. Within the limits of our own land, which was in time to stretch across it in its more temperate zone like a colossal band, there is a comparatively narrow coastal plain, flanked on the west by the rampart of the Appalachian range of mountains. Beyond that is the gigantic valley drained by the Mississippi, flanked in its turn by the successive ranges of the Cordilleras. Westward once more is the slope to the Pacific. Of the three thousand miles from shore to shore, more than one third is occupied by the great central valley, the most spacious habitation for human life to be found in the world. . .

The varied surface of the land was modeled by a giant hand. In the north a group of great lakes, covering nearly a hundred thousand square miles, held half the fresh water of the entire world. The falls where these waters from the first four tumbled into the last of the lakes were over a mile wide. In the great central valley of the Mississippi, drained by a river system four thousand miles long, one could travel in a straight line for a couple of thousand miles across rolling prairies and plains, from the heat of the great Gulf to the cold of the north. The whole valley slowly rises from east to west like a tilted floor until in the Far West the level ground is five thousand feet above the sea. It is there closed in on the west by range after range of one of the great mountain systems of the earth, rising to heights of over fourteen thousand feet and traversable by man at only a few points. On the western side of the watershed, the Colorado River tears its way to the narrow Gulf of California at the bottom of canyons of which one is twenty miles wide, three hundred miles long, and averages over a mile in depth, forming what has been called by scientists the "grandest natural geological section known." In places on the Pacific slope trees grew to a height of far over two hundred feet, and one still standing, with a girth of ninety-three feet, is estimated to be four thousand years old, perhaps the oldest living creature in the world.—From "The Epic of America," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"The king saw... the hand that wrote"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ASTONISHING THING had occurred in Belshazzar's court, and the king was both alarmed and puzzled. In the midst of a feast which he had prepared, "came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaister of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote" (Daniel 5:5) Belshazzar immediately commanded that the astrologers and soothsayers be brought to decipher the writing; but it was finally Daniel, who, through his spiritual-mindedness, was able to translate what was written into a prophecy of the destruction of Belshazzar's kingdom and the division of it.

Many have witnessed events which they could not understand or account for, only to see later that those events were but a hand, as it were, writing upon the tablet of their lives a prophecy of the destruction of evil in some form, in order that good might be exalted and made manifest.

Thousands of people, possessing a keen sense of justice, have rebelled at seeming calamities and tragedies which they believe somehow are allowed or sanctioned by God. But often, instead of searching to discover the truth about God, they have sought out mortal mind explanations. Error cannot explain itself, however. Truth alone explains error, by definitely proving it to be an illusion.

Christian Science presents the solution for all human difficulties; not only for individual disturbances, but for those which assume the proportions of seeming tragedies for nations and peoples. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96), "The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears." With characteristic conviction she adds (*ibid.*, p. 97) that "those who discern Christian Science" will "maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

Mrs. Eddy plainly implies that the deplorable human conditions manifested in turmoil, disappointment, war, poverty, and pestilence, may appear to accompany "the breaking up of material beliefs." But "the breaking up of material beliefs" is sanctioned by divine justice. Yet it need not, and indeed should not, be accompanied by violence and distress.

Christian Science teaches that there is but one God—the God of love, not of hate and war. God unveils His holy purpose to human view in quietness and peace, but because material sense stubbornly refuses to yield to spiritual sense, there is seeming conflict abroad in the world.

Perhaps someone says, "I will concede that the sinner's misfortunes are the result of his wrongdoing, but why must the innocent ones suffer too?"

Suppose we consider the quality of innocence from a strictly Christian standpoint. The word implies purity, freedom from sin. Can we in all fairness say that one who imputes evil and injustice to our tender, wise, infinite Father-Mother, is truly innocent, even though he may not be involved in actual conflict? The purity of heart which affords peace and protection is shown in fearless, constant affirmation of God's goodness and power and presence, in the desire daily to know Him better as He really is, in loving, faithful witnessing to the power of good alone.

One who habitually endeavors to dwell in the sanctuary of the Most High will be unfailingly protected, sometimes it may almost seem miraculously, in the face of danger and trouble. He will be lifted above the tempest, and through the understanding of Spirit, brought safely to the Father's house.

When the handwriting on the wall takes the form of unexpected personal difficulties, do we ask why this or that had to happen when everything was going smoothly? Do we wonder why some trying experience could not have been avoided? Such experiences lead us closer to God, although we certainly could have avoided them had our consciousness been continually attuned to divine harmony. Those who sleep in materiality must be awakened sooner or later by the hand of Love; and if this awakening is sometimes sharp, and perhaps more severe than we think we deserve, weeping will not avail. Looking about for a merely human explanation will not heal the difficulty. Only spiritual steadfastness will lessen the severity of chastening experiences, until at last we are fully awake and they cease to occur.

Those who have stood mentally aghast at recent events and have asked, "What is the world coming to?" must learn that those who cling to the Christ, Truth, cannot fail to come closer to God.

The wise man does not waste his time trying to explain the manifold claims of evil. Instead, he bends his every effort toward gaining a clearer realization of Mind's ceaseless, unwearied, harmonious activity, and of the promptitude with which that harmonious action is made manifest in the lives of all who will release their grasp on materiality by letting Mind, God, govern them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Kongen så den hånd som skrev"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN FORBAUSENDE TING hadde hendt ved Belsasars hoff, og kongen var både engstelig og rådvill. Midt under en fest han hadde latt gjøre i stand, "kom det til syne fingrer av en menneskehånd, som skrev på den kalkede vegg i kongens palass, midt imot lysestaken. Og kongen så den hånd som skrev" (Daniel 5:5). Belsasar befalte øieblikkelig at åndemanerne og sannsigerne skulde hentes for å tyde skriften; men det var til slutt Daniel som gjennem sin åndeligsinnethet var i stand til å omsette det som var skrevet, til en forutsigelse av tilintetgjørelsen av Belsasars kongedømme og delingen av det.

Mange mennesker har vært vidne til begivenheter som de ikke kunde forstå eller gjøre rede for, for så senere å se at disse begivenheter så å si bare var en hånd som skrev på deres livs tavle en forutsigelse av tilintetgjørelsen av det onde i en eller annen form forat det gode kunde bli forherliget og komme til syne.

Tusener av mennesker med en sterk rettferdighetssans er blitt oprørt over tilsynelatende ulykker og tragedier som de tror Gud på en eller annen måte har tillatt eller billiget. Men istedenfor å søke å opdage sannheten om Gud har de ofte søkt a finne det dødelige sinns forklaringer. Villfarelse kan imidlertid ikke gi nogen forklaring av sig selv. Sannheten alene forklarer villfarelsen ved avgjørende å bevise at den er en illusjon.

Kristen Videnskap gir botemidlet for alle menneskelige vanskeligheter, ikke bare for forstyrrelser i de enkelte menneskers liv, men også for de forstyrrelser som antar dimensjoner av tilsynelatende tragedier for nasjoner og folkeslag. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, skriver i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 96): "Opløsningen av materielle forestillinger kan synes å føre til sult og pest, mangel og nød, synd, sykdom og død, som gir sig nye utslag inntil deres intethet kommer for dagen." Med karakteristisk overbevisning tilføier hun (samme bok, s. 97) at "de som forstår Kristen Videnskap", vil "opretholde lov og orden og glade avvente den endelige fullkommenhets sikre komme".

Mrs. Eddy antyder klart at de beklagelige menneskelige tilstander som har gitt sig uttrykk i uro, skuffelse, krig, fattigdom og pest, kan synes å følge med "opløsningen av materielle forestillinger". Men "opløsningen av materielle forestillinger" har den guddommelige rettferdighets billigelse. Og dog behøver den ikke, og skulde i sannhet ikke, ledsages av voldsomhet og nød.

Kristen Videnskap lærer at der bare er én Gud—kjærlighetens, ikke hatets og krigens Gud. Gud åpenbarer Sitt hellige forsett for den menneskelige opfattelse i ro og i fred, men fordi de materielle sanser hårdnakket nekter å vike for åndelig sans, hersker der tilsynelatende strid i verden.

Kanskje en eller annen sier: "Jeg skal innrømme at synderens gjenvordigheter er resultatet av hans misgjerninger, men hvorfor må de uskyldige også lide?"

La oss betrakte egenskapen uskyldighet fra et absolutt kristent synspunkt. Ordet innbefatter renhet, frihet fra synd. Kan vi i all rettferdighet si at en som tilskriver vår kjærlige, vise, uendelige Fader-Moder ondt og urettferdighet, er virkelig uskyldig, selv om han kanskje ikke direkte har forbrutt sig? Den hjertets renhet som skjenker fred og beskyttelse, viser sig i fryktløs, stadig fremholdelse av Guds godhet og makt og nærvær, i ønsket om hver dag å få kjenne Ham bedre som Han virkelig er, i kjærlig og trofast å bære vidnesbyrd om det godes makt alene.

Den som til stadighet streber efter å dvele i den Høiestes helligdom, vil ufravikelig bli beskyttet—det kan undertiden synes på nesten mirakuløs måte—når fare og uro truer. Han vil bli løftet op over stormen og ved forståelsen av Ånd bli ført trygt til Faderens hus.

Når håndens skrift på veggen tar form av uventede personlige vanskeligheter, spør vi da hvorfor dette eller hint måtte nende når alt gikk så pent og rolig? Undres vi på hvorfor vi ikke kunde ha undgått en eller annen hård prøvelse? Sådanne erfaringer fører oss nærmere Gud, skjønt vi visselig kunde ha undgått dem, hadde vår bevissthet stadig vært i samklang med guddommelig harmoni. De som sover materialitetens søvn, må før eller senere vekkes av Kjærlighetens hånd; og hvis den måte vi blir vekket på, undertiden kjennes som hård og kanskje hårdere enn vi synes vi fortjener, vil det ikke nytte å gråte. Vanskeligheten vil ikke rettes på ved at vi søker å finne en rent menneskelig forklaring. Bare åndelig standhaftighet vil mildne de erfaringer og tuktelser vi gjennemgår, inntil vi til sist er helt våkne og de ikke lengere kommer til oss.

De som har stått mentalt målløse overfor den senere tids begivenheter og har spurt: "Hvor bærer det hen med verden?" må lære at de som klynger sig fast til Kristus, Sannheten, ikke kan undgå å komme nærmere Gud.

Den som er vis, spiller ikke sin tid med å forsøke å forklare det ondes mangfoldige påstander. Istedenfor setter han alle sine bestrebelser inn på å vinne en klarere erkjennelse av Sinnets uophørlige, utrettelige, harmoniske virksomhet og av den punktlighet med hvilken denne harmoniske virksomhet gir sig utslag i hvert menneskes liv som vil slippe sitt tak på materialiteten ved å la sig styre av Sinnet, av Gud.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Boy Is Higher Than His Reach

The boy is higher than his reach.
He knows more than he's learned in school.
The boy is wiser than his speech.
He's far more virile than the tool
that helps to raise the thing he makes.
What he erects is more than that
a sudden winter flurry shakes
to ground; though tempest knocks it flat,
he picks the tools from the grimy shelf.
The boy is bigger than himself.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Through Norway by Pony Cart

THE PONIES OF Norway are sturdy and willing; the two-wheeled carts or four-wheeled carriages are rubber-tired. In those regions where no sound of a railway train has ever been heard, no dust of a motor has ever been seen, one may drive hour after hour and savour a Norway hidden from travellers behind the glass of train windows and imperceptible to even the most leisurely motorist.

At four miles an hour one smells the drying hay and the milky breath of the cows lifting their heads from the fragrant clover, and sniffs the acrid odour from the turf-roofed blacksmith shop. The grades, the curves of the road, the texture of the gravel or the sand or the clay beneath the wheels, assume interest; the dampness from the water-drenched rocks, significance. Trotting at eight miles an hour along the level stretches, it is possible to hear the click of a hoe as a blue-overalled boy weeds the precious potato plot, the snap of grasses as sheep and lambs graze on an open space sloping to the edge of the road, the clatter of their hoofs as goats come to the edge of a rocky shelf to waggle their beards. Not only the crash of the heaviest waterfall but the whispers of the lightest ones, the swish of their spray, the rattle of the pebbles they loosen—such voices are not audible above the clank of train wheels or the hum of a motor.

There is always plenty of room in the smallest cart to stand up without bending and get out without ducking. There is always plenty of time when travelling a few miles an hour, time to get out and pick an unfamiliar leaf or a flower and to define it at leisure, to buy coffee and cakes and to water the horses. To travel through rural Norway by horse and carriage is as different from motoring through it, as spending absorbed weeks turning the pages of *David Copperfield* is from seeing the story flash by on the screen as part of an evening's entertainment.—From "Norway," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Seventeen

Closing Stocks Pages 22-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1939 ☆☆ R

Freight Ruling on South Puts N. E. on Mettle

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian-Finnish affair pushed just about the most important thing that has happened to New England's economics in years right off the front pages last week.

After two years of study that included weeks of hearings and thumbing through hundreds of pages of briefs and reports, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled in favor of those Southern States seeking lower freight rates, so they can slip into the Central and Northern States at costs approximately equalling rates paid by New England shippers. These lower rates become effective next March 1.

This may sound simple, but it contains elements of a tremendous readjustment in New England which may mean—depending upon how New Englanders meet it—the industrial decadence of this region, or it may mean opening of a wider opportunity for the Nation as a whole in which New England will share proportionately.

Down South they have hailed the decision as "the greatest industrial victory the South has ever had," that being the view of Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, and Edgar C. Watkins, rate attorney.

Bombshell Almost a Dud

In New England, the bombshell exploded with hardly a whisper. What comment there has been deals chiefly with the fact it was a five-to-four decision, indicating there may be basis for reconsideration.

Admittedly, however, this is a slim thread. Perusal of the 96-page docket leaves a lay reader with the definite impression the Commission has established a principle that shipments moving into the northern consuming market should do so at the same freight rate as shipments originating in the northern market itself.

This view of the decision is implemented by the fact that on a dozen commodities the Commission ordered freight reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent. On about as many other commodities, mentioned in the original southern plea, the Commission ordered no change, holding there was no evidence existing rates were out of line.

Encouraged by the apparent establishment of this precedent, Governor Rivers has announced that when the southern Governors meet next Thursday in Atlanta he will suggest that pleas be filed to extend the Commission's ruling to cover all commodities manufactured in the South.

Now, suppose this idea is expanded over the wide range of southern products, what will it mean?

Juicy for the South

As Harry C. Ames, counsel for the New England Governors in their $60,000 fight opposing the South's case, sees it, the South will remove the last competitive barrier between it and the North, and will profit enormously at the expense of the North, and, particularly, New England.

As Mr. Ames sees it, the South already has these advantages:

1. Lower cost of raw material at the point of purchase.
2. Lower cost of transportation of raw materials to the factory.
3. Lower cost of labor. (In textiles this was estimated at 20 per cent below New England levels.)
4. Lower cost of plant.
5. Lower taxes.

These advantages have already acted to move many New England plants to the South. As Dartmouth's noted economist, Prof. Malcolm Keir, points out, "New England people are well aware that leadership in cotton textiles has passed from New England to the Southeast. That the knitting industry is moving in the same direction is not so well known.

"The wool industry has started along the same path with little attention being paid to the movement by New Englanders. The paper, leather and shoe industries of New England are no longer undisputed leaders.

Hits Complementary Industries

"If New England," Professor Keir continues, "loses to the Southeast its primary textile, shoe and paper manufactures, it is bound also in time to lose the industries that make machinery for the primary manufactures.

"These facts have importance because the whole economic structure of New England is interconnected. Our agriculture is keyed to our manufactures. Our metal industries are companions of our consumers' goods industries. A loss in any of these activities threatens our whole economic edifice."

That's one side of the New England picture, the sober side.

There is another side, much broader, which says: "All right, the Southeast is superior to New England in its mineral deposits, in the fact it has its raw cotton close at hand to its mills, in its timber stands, which are not cut over like New England's, in its plentiful supply of cheaper labor.

"The South is not to blame for the fact that its rail rate structure grew up on a different basis of computation, and at a higher cost per mile, then New England's. Why not let the South have full rein? In fact, let's help the South develop industrially all it can.

Dividing the Turkey

"As industry increases and absorbs labor, wages will go up and equalize, costs of living will equalize, and we will have a country in which both the North and South balance in prosperity, hence it will be a better nation than one in which the North has all the turkey and the South all the bones."

This view holds that the North will actually benefit from such an outcome, because it will open a great new consuming market for products which the North can turn out better than the South.

This is the enlightened view most New Englanders will want to take. They join with their Southern friends in declining to think of the situation as North versus South. They like to think of it as North and South.

But there are some others—hard headed businessmen like James W. Hook, former president of the New England Council, and economists like Professor Keir among them—who see this rise of the South as dealing a tremendous blow to New England while the balancing process is taking place.

Some Gloomy News

As they see it, New England and the North offer the best available market for the South's production. Southern manufacturers will dump their cheaper goods into the market, these Northerners believe, forcing Northern production to decelerate, thus hamstringing Northern consuming power and eventually transferring both producing power and consuming power to the South.

"For the South," says Mr. Hook, "to expand its industrial activity upon the base of its own wealth of mineral, agricultural and other natural resources as some distinguished Southerners have proposed, is one thing. For her to expand by making it necessary for Northern industries to go out of business or move South because of subsidies or other special considerations, direct or indirect, is quite another."

It is, indeed, a perplexing problem. The question of marble and granite illustrates, in a limited degree, what the total effects could be. The quarrying of these two stones is, aside from agriculture, the biggest business in Vermont. The depression has cut production 40 to 70 per cent in many of the quarries and they are showing little resiliency in coming back.

The quarry owners have informed Gov. George D. Aiken that competition from Southern quarries is now their greatest single obstacle. Stone can be quarried from open pits in the South and there is no rigorous, costly Vermont winter to contend with.

Falls on Stony Ground

Southern stone pretty much regulates the market price, even in the North. Now, in the Commission's latest order, Southern freight rates on stone are reduced to what Southerners call "parity." According to New England stone men what this actually means is that Southern stone will now have a further 10 per cent margin to work on.

This, in turn, means the New England producers must find a way to cut costs, and a way to open bigger markets so more stone from both the North and South will be used, or they must find some other line of work.

Of course, New England can be adaptable. When its cotton mills moved South, New England simply put its highly skilled workers on quality fabrics and now produces the majority of those higher count, higher priced goods.

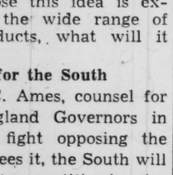
Everybody, too, knows the story of Manchester, N. H., how when the great Amoskeag mills closed down, once described as the largest cotton mill in the world, the town made a comeback by getting many diversified industries to occupy space in the old mill buildings. The resurgence of Fall River has had national publicity; and a drive through New England shows many towns that have been down but in some way have managed to get back into production.

"Yankee ingenuity"—if you want to call it that—can overcome a lot of freight rates.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair but with considerable cloudiness, somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday, with the lowest temperature ranging in the upper twenties. Moderate to fresh southwest and westerly winds.



Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer. Sunday partly cloudy and warmer.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer tonight, Sunday partly cloudy and warmer on the coast.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer tonight, Sunday partly cloudy and warmer.

Official Temperatures

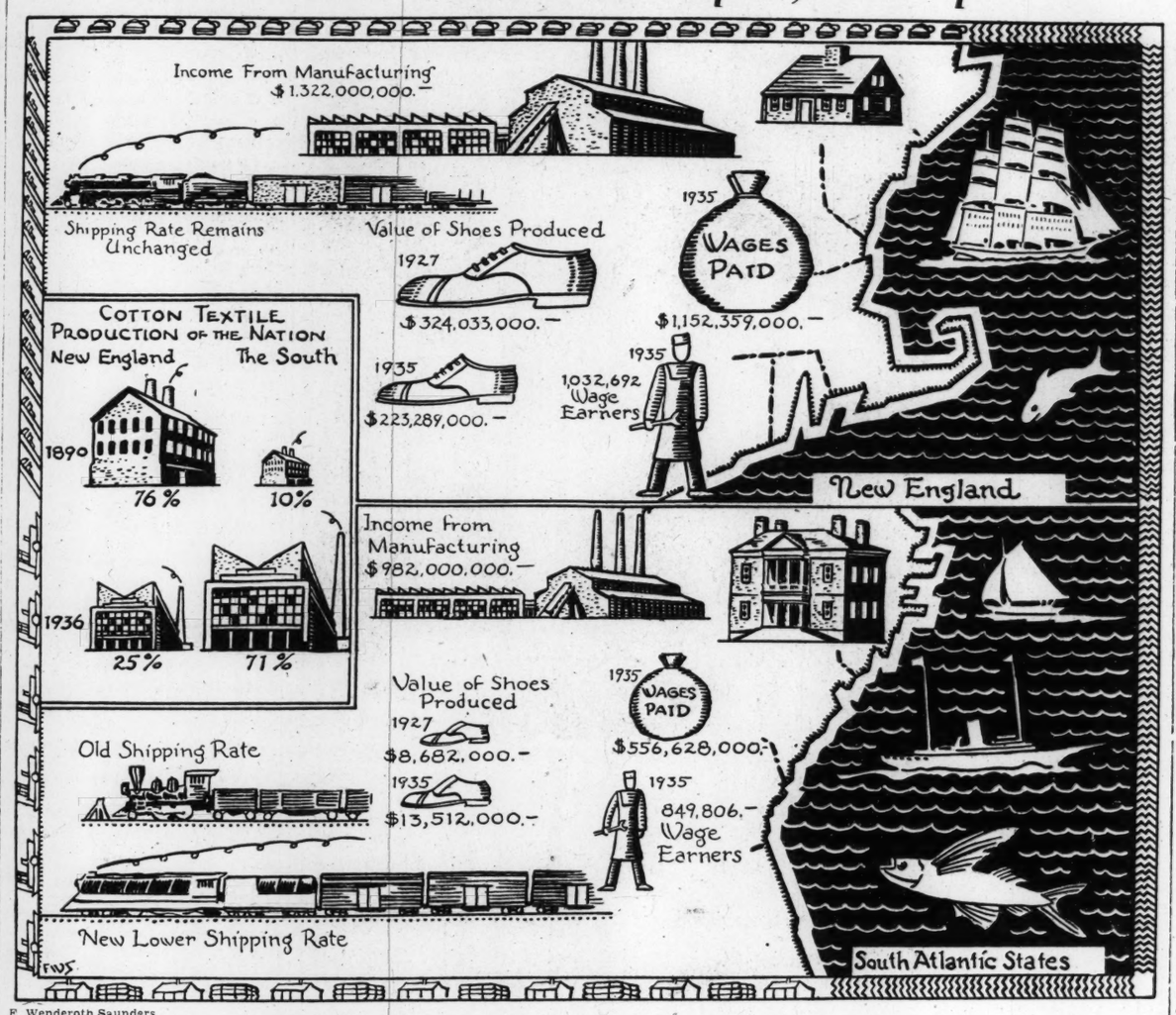
	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	23	Minneapolis	35	25
Chicago	38	38	New Orleans	55	55
Denver	46	36	New York	30	42
Helena	48	46	Norfolk	30	35
Kansas City	44	44	Philadelphia	34	33
Los Angeles	60	58	St. Louis	37	35
Miami	47	46	San Francisco	59	58
			Washington	33	32

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., December 9.
B—Minimum, December 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:09 p. m., height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:24 a. m., height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:58 p. m., height 9.4 feet.
Monday, 11:11 a. m., height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42, Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:42, Sunday.

Should the North and South Compete, or Co-operate?



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Graphic Comparison of New England and Southern Growth

Woman Heads Alien Student Councillors

Mrs. Katherine P. Cowin of Bay State Road, a woman who has lived in many foreign lands, and who has traveled extensively, will take over a work among foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher learning here.

She has been named Executive Secretary of the recently formed Advisory Council for Foreign Students in Greater Boston. This is a co-ordinating body to give the foreign student some understanding of America, and to bring him in touch with his own nationals and students from other foreign lands. Hitherto, each college has had its own little group, and there has been no way for young people from abroad to know others like themselves, beyond their own particular college walls.

The Council is also a source of information about foreign students.

The Council comprises representatives from Boston University, Harvard, Tufts, Boston College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern, Wellesley, Simmons, and Radcliffe.

Mrs. Cowin's Boston experience has included work for the International Institute at 100 Beacon Street, which now houses the Advisory Council. She has been both Treasurer, and a member of the Board of Directors. At the present time, she is second Vice-President of the Women's City Club.

Nearly 800 students from more than 45 countries are registered with the Council to date, Mrs. Cowin said.

30,968,000 Autos Registered in U. S.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—The Travelers Insurance Company has estimated that there were 30,968,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States this year, the highest total in history.

The figure exceeded by 873,000 the previous peak registration in 1937, and was 1,088,000 greater than last year's total. The company estimated gasoline consumption at 21,343,500,000 gallons, an increase of 6.34 per cent over 1933.

U. S. Trade Bureau Answers Many Inquiries on Finland

Because of the position of Finland in the world news, the question of the "who, what and why" of that little nation is being asked on all sides, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Inquiries are pouring into his office daily, he said.

In an interview today, he said that Finland is a country about as large geographically as the State of California and that 73.6 per cent of the total land area of the country is covered by forests, chiefly coniferous. Only 6.6 per cent is cultivated. The country is low and rolling, dotted by more than 60,000 lakes, which cover 9 per cent of the total area of the country. Summers are short but warm and dry. Winters are long and severe, he said.

Population at the end of 1937 was about 3,600,000, of which about 90 per cent were Finnish-speaking persons and the balance Swedish-speaking. Agriculture is the leading occupation. The outstanding economic characteristic is the really amazing progress made by the country in the 20 years since it has been independent, said Mr. Bemis.

In 1920, there were 4,949,000 acres under cultivation in Finland, and this has now been increased by 1,480,000 acres. Yet, crops have been increased by 80 per cent because of the use of more effective methods of cultivation, continued Mr. Bemis.

Finland is practically self-sufficient as regards grain production and more than 600,000,000 marks' worth of dairy produce is exported annually.

Wages Paid

In 1937 wages paid to lumbermen in the forests amounted to 1,100,000,000 marks, while farmers received 2,600,000,000 marks from lumber sales, pointed out Mr. Bemis. The volume of industrial production in 1937 was 79 per cent higher than in 1926, and its value had increased by 95 per cent, the gross value of industrial production in 1937 amounting to 16,000,000,000 marks.

Between 1917 and 1937 the number of persons employed increased by 73 per cent, despite the widespread rationalization of industry, said Mr. Bemis. Formerly the saw-milling industry headed the list of export industries, but during the last 10 years the cellulose industry has rapidly risen to equal importance. Mining has also assumed greater significance in recent years. The Outokumpu copper mine is now among the most important in Europe, and nickel mining on a large scale will begin in the Petsamo district next year in one of the world's richest deposits—if the war permits.

Trade unions, although they have played some part in wage disputes in Finland, have little influence in comparison with the trade unions in the Scandinavian countries, and the organized labor movement is not highly developed, Mr. Bemis stated.

Government expenditures in Finland are on an extremely conservative basis, and the increasing prosperity of the country has greatly facilitated balancing the budget which has shown a surplus in recent years in spite of transfers to the budget equalization fund, and other special grants. While revenue from all chief sources steadily increased until 1938, very considerable savings were effected, particularly as regards debt service through refunding of loans in foreign currency into internal loans bearing lower rates of interest, and through the decline in expenditures necessary for unemployment relief, averred Mr. Bemis.

Imports Decline

Imports of foodstuffs and beverages have shown an actual declining trend over the past 30 years, Mr. Bemis pointed out, the generally higher standard of living now prevailing in Finland being to a large extent satisfied by means of the products of Finnish home industry. Imports from the United States in 1938 were valued at $19,252,000 and exports at $16,684,000.

The co-operative movement in Finland is the chief special factor to be considered in the Finnish import trade, and in the distribution of imported goods.

Air Observing Station Set Up At Durham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 9—As an aid to air travel a government weather observatory has been set up at the University of New Hampshire to report conditions over Durham every three hours.

The station records wind velocity and direction, visability and ceiling, cloud formations, hermidity, and temperature. Weather conditions are coded in ten-word telegrams to the East Boston airport where they are compiled with reports of other observation stations and broadcast to all airlines.

Dr. Donald H. Chapman, university meterologist, and teacher of weather forecasting courses is heading the observatory. Dr. George W. White and Prof. Theodore R. Meyers as well as two students, Arthur T. Fernald and William W. Hildreth, have been granted licenses to assist Dr Chapman.

Juvenile Crime Is Club's Topic

Plans and methods for a statewide campaign to carry out the recommendations of the Massachusetts Child Council that juvenile courts be established throughout the State were discussed recently at a meeting in the Twentieth Century Club. Discussion centered in the Council's report "Juvenile Delinquency in Massachusetts as a Public Responsibility."

A message from Governor Saltonstall, giving his hearty endorsement to the effort to secure advanced legislation in behalf of children, said the report was "a textbook for the Special Commission now considering the problem of extending the juvenile court system . . . and should awaken the Commonwealth generally to the need and the real possibilities of applying remedies for crime at the point of its origin."

Yule Shopping Rush Jams Boston Shops

With Thanksgiving week end only just past in New England, many shoppers awoke to the realization today that they have only a fortnight left before Christmas. Jumping into their cars, or hurrying to street cars and trains, early this morning thousands of them hastened to downtown Boston to "get ahead of the rush."

Department stores—with decorations barely in place in many instances—were jammed with cheerful holiday-minded throngs.

The crowds were spending freely, too—as is customary in the early stages of filling gift lists.

Store Sales Up

Department store sales have been good already this fall—for the month ending Dec. 2 they were 1.8 per cent ahead of the similar period a year ago—and prospects for the next two weeks looked excellent to store officials and business experts.

The tendency to hold on to available funds, which followed the outbreak of war in Europe, seemed to be breaking down as the holiday approached and the possibility of involvement in the conflict receded generally in popular opinion, it was pointed out by observers of buying conditions.

Business conditions in New England during the past week improved slightly, with woolen and cotton goods mills actively operating—largely on back log orders, in the case of the latter.

The New England Power Association reported that its electricity production for the week ending Dec. 2 was 46,872,990 kilowatt hours compared with 44,076,339 for the corresponding period a year ago—a gain of 6.35 per cent.

Wool Trade Outlook

Woolen manufacturers were expecting that the Government would invite bids soon on a substantial quantity of fabrics, and as their output continued to increase, the total consumption of wool was also rising. Before the end of the year it was expected to reach the 1935 high point.

Trading in fine cotton goods was also good, with prospects of further improvement if a satisfactory adjustment of prices can be brought about.

Shoe manufacturers, however, were somewhat disappointed at the meagre results of the New York shoe show, where very few orders were placed. Difficulty had been experienced, they reported, in reaching price agreements between manufacturers and distributors.

Training of Youth Is Urged In 'Nobility of Honest Toil'

(Continued from Page 1)

not permitted as undergraduates to study and interest themselves in the problems which confront education and society today," Professor Burns said.

"Teachers college fails for many material reasons," Professor Burns concluded, "but primarily because of its nonselectivity. The liberal college continues to skim the cream of American youth and, therefore, has in a large measure those who will become the best teachers of tomorrow."

Speakers at last night's dinner at the Hotel Statler were: Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Wat Tyler Cluverius, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; the Rev. William J. Murphy, S. J., President of Boston College; John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University; Water F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education; Prof G. W. Rosenlof o. the University of Nebraska; and Deal Karl G. Miller, secretary of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

During the afternoon session the following new panel of officers was elected: Daniel W. McLean, principal of Berlin, N. H., High School, President; Margaret S. Morriss, Dean of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., and George Van Santwood, headmaster of Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., Vice-Presidents; and George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts, Secretary-Treasurer.

Quincy Clam Land To Be Re-Seeded

A extensive area of Quincy shoreland, off Houghs Neck, will be re-seeded with clams, which will produce an estimated 68,000 bushels, when the section is reopened in nine months, Maurice P. Shaw, Jr., of the State Department of Marine Fisheries, said today.

The area will be restocked at a cost of about $600, from other Quincy flats which are now overstocked.

The section receiving the attention of State officials has not been touched for four years. The State Department is providing $200 of the necessary cost from a fund of $20,000 appropriated for such work.

Weymouth Plans To Cart WPA Food

Weymouth town trucks will transport WPA vegetables and fruits to workers on projects, the Board of Selectmen said today, after it was disclosed that tons of merchandise had rotted during the past few weeks while needy families went hungry.

WPA workers have not called for allotments at four distributing centers at fire houses in the Town because, they said, their $13 weekly wage would be reduced for time lost if they left their work, according to a new ruling.

Selectman Everett Callahan urged approval of the new plan after several appeals were made.

Y. M. C. A. Members Warned by Dewey

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey of New York, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, last night in a message warned youth "to be on guard against the ravages of pesssimism, eroding philosophy beginning to disillusion young men and women."

His letter was read at the fiftieth annual Older Boys conference of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Young Men's Christian Associations.

"Our country," the letter said, "is still a young country. It can once again be the land of opportunity."

The conference elected James Metcalf of New Bedford, president; Russell Brown of Boston, vice-president, and William Nordstrom of Springfield, secretary.

Court Demands Pawtucket Records

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9 (AP)—Deputies from the Providence County sheriff's office last night had all but completed service of Superior Court subpoenas on Mayor Thomas P. McCoy and seven other important Pawtucket, R. I., officials ordering them to produce all their financial records since Jan. 1, 1935, before the Superiod Court and the grand jury next Thursday at 2 p. m.

Only one official had not been served late last night. The subpoena, asked by the grand jury investigating conditions in Pawtucket, was issued by Superior Court Judge E. Frederick Frost.

Phi Beta Kappa Members Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 9—Ten members of this year's senior class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, at a meeting held at the University of Vermont this week.

They are Jean E. Brehmer, Rutland; Mrs. Marcelyn Heath Clark, South Burlington; Laura C. Dustan, Craftsbury Common; Harold Moskovitz, Burlington; Mary C. Nelson, Woodstock; Lucien D. Paquette, Craftsbury; Alta A. Plumb, Springfield; Ethyle R. Wolfe, Burlington; Allan Y. Wolinsky, W. Rutland; Louis B. Zambon, South Ryegate. The new members were initiated last night following the customary banquet.

New England Colleges Join in Town Hall Forum

Thirty-two New England colleges will contribute their educational resources to facilitate a program of public education to be radiocast through New England and national networks during the winter months. The colleges which will draw on their departments of social sciences in establishing radio forums and study programs include Harvard, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bates, Yale, Colby, Massachusetts State University, Wellesley, Rhode Island State University, Radcliffe, Simmons, Amherst, Middlebury, Tufts, and the University of New Hampshire.

New England Town Hall will inaugurate this program with a forum discussion at the Boston City Club on Dec. 16, on the issue "Should we tax or borrow to increase our national defense?" The forum will be radiocast over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. Friedberg to Speak In Course at Simmons

Dr. Morris Friedberg, department of economics of Simmons College, will be the speaker at the third in a series of eight public lectures presented this year by members of the faculty to be given at the college Tuesday evening.

Dr. Friedberg, who has been on the Simmons staff since 1928, will discuss "Jobs for All—Can We Achieve It?" He is a graduate of Harvard where he also obtained his master's degree and has studied at the University of Paris, the University of Berlin and at Columbia.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 19

Theaters

Copley—
"The Great American Family," by Robert Chapin and Charles King. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley. With Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, and Ann Andrews. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Behind the Prison Gates." 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Fast and Furious." 2, 5, 8:05. Also Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 3:10, 6:15, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. Also "The Saint in London," by George Sanders.

Fenway and Paramount—
"At the Circus," featuring the Marx Brothers. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler and Gene Reynolds. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Escape From Yesterday," featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff, Barbara O'Neil and Ian Hunter. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "The Amazing Mr. Williams," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. Also "Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Those High Grey Walls," with Walter Connolly. 10 a. m., 2, 6:05, 10:05. Also "Miracle on Main Street," featuring Margo and Walter Abel. 11:35 a. m., 3:35, 7:40. Stage: Johnny Downs, Lorraine & Rognan. 1, 5:15, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Disputed Passage," with Akin Tamiroff, John Howard, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "The Cat and Canary," featuring Bob Hope. Scollay 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Acres of Plenty," "Historic Cities of India," "Rubinoff and His Violin," "Our Gang Comedy," "Stranger Then Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Tremont—
"Hands Across the Table," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Also "The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Waltz Woman." Also "Breakfast for Two," with Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck.

Uptown—
"Intermezzo," with Ingrid Bergman and Leslie Howard. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Roaring Twenties," with Jimmie Cagney. 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

University—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 3:20, 5:35, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also Lana Turner in "Dancing Co-Ed." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. Also "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris. Daily, except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—
First concert of the season by The Flute Players' Club. Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianist and composer, guest artist. 3:30.

Museum of Modern Art—
First in the series of three concerts of modern chamber music by the Stradivarius Quartet. 9.

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
Hour of organ music by William E. Zeuch. Open to the public free. 4:30.

Boston Public Library—
Song recital by Clotilde M. Sale. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Recital by Earl Spicer, baritone. Meri Freeland, accompanist. 2.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Senator Austin of Vermont Gets Kappa Sigma Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—"National defense, the security of our free institutions, the prudent farsighted measures of resistance to aggression, suggest an amendment of the Neutrality Act of 1939," declared Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont speaking at the founders' day dinner of Kappa Sigma Fraternity in the Hotel Astor last night at which he was awarded the fraternity's gold medal for "his contribution during the past year to the advancement of society."

"I believe that Congress should promptly except Finland and any other small government similarly under threat of conquest and assassination or commitment to concentration camps of its leaders of thought and religion from the act's restrictions on credit and exportations," Senator Austin said.

"By raising the ban of loans and credits to such small countries our moral repugnance to the assault upon freedom would be expressed by something more than a gesture. I believe we should forego payment by Finland of her debt to the United States and remit to her in such form as would be best adapted to her defense.

Should Be Flexible

"We must keep our foreign policy free and adaptable so that at all times it may be suited to the known conditions. It should not become inflexible and we ought not commit ourselves to action or nonaction. The world should be informed that this Government of the United States is able to exercise its exclusive prerogative of deciding as emergency arises, what character of international conduct this Government will adopt," the speaker asserted.

Referring to two domestic policies which affect international relations—our monetary policy involving the purchase abroad of gold and silver and our trade agreements, Senator Austin said, "We should stop purchasing abroad unneeded gold and silver at exorbitant prices. The foreigner pockets the profit while the American citizen has additional taxes laid upon him with which to pay interest, as well as the borrowed principal required for the purchase. These transactions are of magnitude sufficient to materially weaken our national defense by deawening our economic soundness. . . . Congress should repeal the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the Silver Purchase Act and part three of the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Industry Jobs AddedbyFirms In Boston Area

Jobs for about 250 persons are provided by 12 manufacturing companies newly established in Metropolitan Boston, according to a summary made by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The number of new firms is identical with that recorded for the same period in 1938, but the employment figure is 25 per cent in excess of that provided by the 12 firms a year ago.

With the latest tabulation the total number of new industries that have been established in 1939 is 77, as compared with 70 in 1938. The 77 firms provided employment for approximately 1900 persons, a gain of 60 per cent over the comparable period of 1938.

Of the 12 new firms reported, six are in Boston, and one each in Lynn, Malden, Walpole, Stoughton, Beverly and Framingham. Four are makers of clothing or apparel, two are shoe manufacturers, and the others are scattered among different lines.

Besides the 12 new companies, 13 commercial and industrial firms in the Metropolitan area are recorded as expanding, bringing the total number of expansions this year to 65, a figure which is slightly below that of a year ago. The expansion programs represent a large expenditure for buildings and equipment, the report indicates, and they are figured as calling for 300,000 square feet of additional floor space.

Dewey Is Invited To Maine by G.O.P.

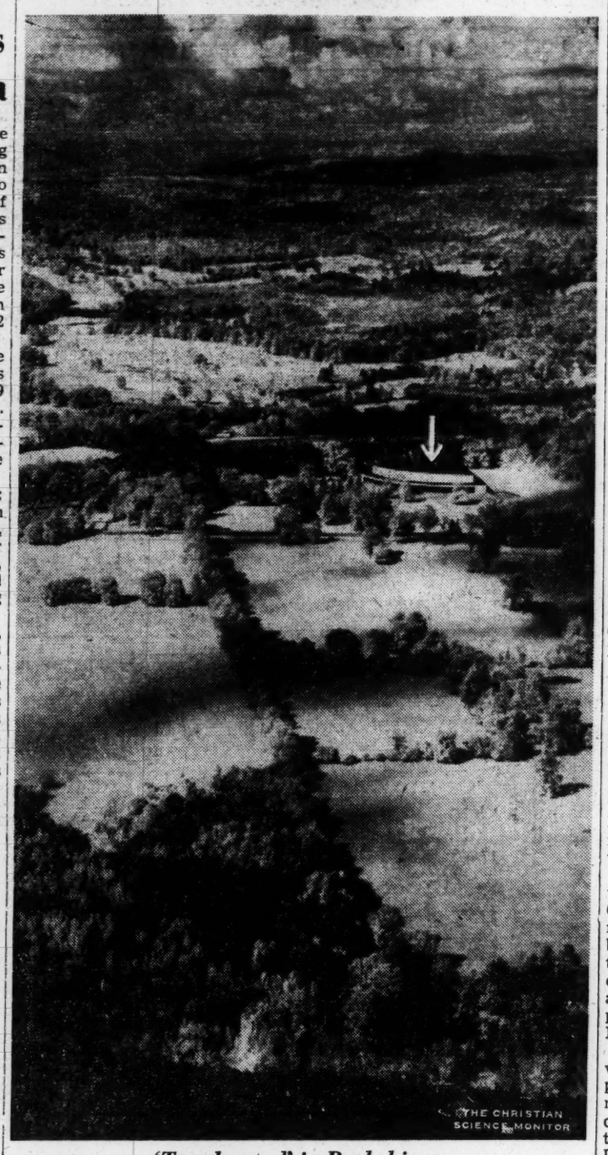
PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, currently pressing his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, was sought yesterday by Maine Republicans as a speaker at the Lincoln Club's Feb. 12 dinner here.

The invitation was sent by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows at the instance of President Harry H. Putnam of the Lincoln Club. National Committeeman William S. Linnell joined with Governor Barrows in the move.

Bridgeport Housing Bid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority yesterday approved a $3,770,000 base bid by Maurice L. Bein, Inc., Chicago, for construction of the 1,251-unit "Yellow Mill Village" in Bridgeport, Conn. Officials said work would begin in December, be completed in about 18 months and provide employment for more than 5,000 persons.

Music in the Hills



'Tanglewood' in Berkshires

View from the air of the Berkshire Music Center. White arrow indicates "Tanglewood,' the Boston Symphony Orchestra's summer home near Stockbridge, Mass.

Full Program Is Announced By Berkshire Music Center

Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra today announced the opening term of the Berkshire Music Center at "Tanglewood," home of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, between Stockbridge and Lenox, July 8 to Aug. 18, 1940.

The Center, according to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, its director, "presents an unique opportunity for a summer of living and working in music . . . serve those who seek the best in music and related arts, who are anxious to refresh their mind and personality through contact with the elite in art and culture, and who long for a creative rest in summer."

The Music Center will have two sections: one to be known as the Institute for Advanced Study, limited to those who have had a thorough preliminary musical training and who are studying to make music their career; the other to be known as the Academy, for music lovers with less specific qualifications, who have an intelligent interest in music and wish to increase their knowledge and appreciation and to participate in a stimulating musical experience.

Tuition for members of the Institute and the Academy will be $100 each.

The faculty at the Center will consist of Dr. Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Aaron Copland, composer and author; Olin Downes, music editor of the New York Times; Herbert Graf, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York; Paul Hindemith, composer; Douglas Kennedy, President of the English Folk Dance Society; and G. Wallace Woodworth, Chairman of the Department of Music, Harvard University.

Assistants include Howard Abell, head of the Music Department, Milton Academy; Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and Malcolm Holmes, Conductor of the Harvard, Radcliffe and Wellesley Orchestras.

The faculty also includes the principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by 14 additional members of the orchestra.

Special lecturers for 1940 include Archibald T. Davison, Professor of Choral Music at Harvard; Randall Thompson, Director of the Curtis Institute of Music; and Augustus D. Zanzig, Director of Music, National Recreational Association.

The faculty will include 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who will act individually as consultants, and collectively for purposes of demonstration.

Culture Debt Owed to China By the World

By Cornelia James Cannon

(Author of "Fight for the Pueblo," "Pueblo Girl," and other books.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was a child I thought of China as a heathen country to which missionaries went and from which laundrymen came. As I grew older, I was amazed to realize that China was one of the great civilizations of the world, dating further back than any other of which we have any record and still existing with a culture to which we owe priceless gifts, the number and variety of which few persons of the West realize.

The most important of these is probably paper. For centuries the only writing in the Occident was done on papyrus and parchment, and we remember that for centuries the only books in the western world were those laboriously written in isolated monasteries, we can appreciate the change wrought by paper and printing, which latter was developed in China long before it was independently invented in Europe.

First in Wallpaper

The Chinese were the first to use paper on their walls as a decorative covering, and its introduction into Europe in the sixteenth century by Dutch traders largely supplanted the rough-plastered walls or cloth-finished interior surfaces of the houses of that period.

Paper money was another of the inventions of the Chinese. China had been issuing paper money for more than a century before paper was brought over the ancient laborious route across deserts on the backs of camels and along the edge of the Tibetan plateau to Asia Minor and so to Europe.

The other great gift from China which ranks next in importance to paper, is an animal product, the marvel of silk, produced from the cocoon of the worm that feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree. Legend says that the use of silk dates back to the time of the Empress Hsi Ling, wife of the Emperor Huang Ti, who lived about 2600 B. C. A cocoon accidentally dropped into her tea cup and the strands, loosened, were revealed. She is also reported to have invented the loom and introduced the rearing of silk worms.

Silk Enters Europe

However that may be, we know that Chinese silk was brought to Europe in the early days of Rome by the caravan overland route, and robes, worth their weight in gold, were vied for by patrician Romans. Though the secret of the art of silk culture was jealously guarded by the Chinese, tradition says that the eggs of silk worms were smuggled out of the country by a Chinese princess journeying to Khotan to marry a prince of that country. Thence the culture spread slowly to India and Asia Minor and eventually to Europe.

Oranges, peaches, apricots and persimmons, are all of Chinese origin, developed and perfected through centuries, as well as some of the loveliest flowers and shrubs, among which are the chrysanthemum, peony, certain kinds of iris, azaleas and roses and many other flowers which we never suspect come from so far away.

Our name for porcelain, china, shows the place of the invention of the beautiful art of vitrified translucent ware, which, when it was first seen by the western world, made all other types of pottery seem primitive and crude.

The gifts of China to the world and New England's debt to China will be emphasized at a dinner which the Massachusetts Branch of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is holding at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Monday evening, Dec. 11. At that time, more than 500 Bostonians will come together to learn more about China's desperate needs in her half-forgotten defensive war with Japan.

In Memory of Old Vienna

The Arts in Boston

For the eighth program of the Boston Symphony season, Dr. Koussevitzky selected music representative of the Vienna that has now ceased, at least temporarily, to exist: Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 34 (K. 338), the final Adagio from Mahler's Ninth, and the great C major Symphony of Schubert.

This gesture of sympathy for personal and national freedom opens inviting avenues of program making. It would be timely to follow this homage to old Vienna with a Sibelius program, in moral support of the fight being made by Finland. Then there might be musical tributes to Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It would perhaps be impracticable to compile a program doing a similar service for China and Ethiopia. But the possibilities are interesting.

Whatever the program dedicated to any of these national causes, there will doubtless be dissent as to the choice of works. What shall we say of the current one? Why, that the Mozart and the Schubert could hardly have been bettered, one representing the world of the old aristocracy, the other that of the people.

But how does Mahler fit into the scheme? He lived in Vienna, yes; but his music is not characteristic of the city—least of all the last movement of his Ninth Symphony. This Adagio speaks of pessimism, of defeatism, of despair. That is not the spirit of Vienna. Such a mood might with some excuse hold sway temporarily, but you cannot imagine its persisting long, no matter how dark the skies. The Schubert restored the balance.

The performance of these familiar scores hardly calls for detailed comment. The Mozart was played with clarity and verve, although the last movement was taken at too quick a pace. The Mahler was given full measure of neo-Wagnerian-Tchaikovskyan dejection. The Schubert received the best reading we have heard from Dr. Koussevitzky, one which took account of its lyrical quality and its rhythmic vitality. The orchestra played superbly throughout.

L. A. S.

Public Opinion's Force Pointed Out

Declaring an aroused public opinion to be the most powerful single weapon for the elimination of corruption in police administration and the courts, Dr. James P. Hepbron, Managing Director of the Baltimore Crime Commission, told members of the Arlington Women's Club Thursday afternoon how the Baltimore Commission, an unofficial fact-finding body financed by public and private subscription, had succeeded in obtaining more honest administration of justice in that southern city.

"It took the murder of one of our finest citizens to crystalize public opinion to do something to end corruption and maladministration of the police and courts in Baltimore," Dr. Hepbron declared. This resulted, he said, in the establishing of the Crime Commission which received the support of banks, businesses, and individuals. The net result has been a more efficient police department, a better probation system, and an acceleration in court procedure, which today sees 90 per cent of Baltimore cases being tried within three weeks.

G. O. P. Delegates 'Up in the Air'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—New England members of the Republican National Executive Committee agreed almost unanimously yesterday the 88 delegates from their States to the National convention would be unpledged next year.

Other than a possible complimentary vote for "favorite son" candidates, the New Englanders said the support of their delegations was "up in the air" at this time, despite claims of some candidates for the Republican presidential nomination they had those votes promised.

Seven of the 20 members of the Executive Committee attending the session were from New England.

The National Committee announced that New England's votes in the convention would be cut to 88 compared with 93 in 1936. Although Massachusetts' delegates were increased from 33 to 34 over 1936, the Committee said three delegates had been taken from Connecticut and three from New Hampshire on the basis of election returns in 1936.

Connecticut will have 16 delegates; New Hampshire, 8; Vermont, 9; Rhode Island, 8, and Maine, 13.

Stoneham Police Send Yule Card With Summons

STONEHAM, Mass. (AP)—This Christmas card, in the traditional red and green color scheme, went out from Stoneham Police to two traffic law violators in near-by Woburn, Mass:

"Greetings from Stoneham Police.

"Your co-operation in driving and walking safely so that you and others may have a Merry Christmas and a safe and happy New Year for 1940 is hereby requested in the interests of humanity."

P. S.—The envelopes also contained summonses.

Meriden Picks Danaher

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Mayor Francis R. Danaher, Republican, has been re-elected for a second term, defeating State Senator Charles H. Ledwith, Democrat, by 2,218 votes. Mr. Danaher, brother of United States Senator John A. Danaher and son of State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher, polled 9,579 votes to Mr. Ledwith's 7,361.

For a limited time

our regular $20 oil permanent for

$15

Now that your last summer's permanent is practically grown out and you're getting ready for holiday festivities . . . here is your opportunity to have your favorite hairdresser give you a Stearns $20 oil permanent, the same quality preparations and the same personalized service—at a saving of $5. Beauty Salon, tenth floor.

Call LIBerty 0165 for an appointment with our Consulting Director

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BOSTON

Sack Suits
$45 to $75

IT has been our privilege to serve an exacting clientele among the leaders of social and business life of this community for the past 46 years.

E. O. Bartels Co.
Established 1891
35 Cornhill Phone CAPitol 2540
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SPECIAL VALUE!
famous make
PEN and PENCIL SETS
$5 Value Now ½ Price $2.50 set
Complete with beautiful colored traveling case. Mail orders carefully filled. Postage prepaid.
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The Gift That Keeps on Giving
FORD V-8
Liberal Trade-in Allowance
Convenient Payment Plans
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
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OPEN EVENINGS

Make Your CHRISTMAS Shopping Fun!
Send for Our FREE CATALOG
Waverly Book Store
156 Boylston Street, Boston
Don't Miss Our Complete Assortment of Christmas Cards

FRIENDLY DISH WASHER
The New Way to Wash Dishes

Easy to set up at any sink.
Hands stay soft and white—no greasy water touches them. Arrange dishes in drainer *before* instead of *after* washing, then cleanse with forceful sudsy spray; rinse with clear hot water—dishes and silver are clean. Mop and brush attachments included.
Price $12.95, free delivery in N. E.
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ORIENTAL RUGS
at Domestic Rug Prices
Choice of

Chinese	9x12	$155
Chinese	8x10	135
Kellayas	5x 9	72
Sarouks	9x12	172
Herez	9x12	142

Bijacs, Kirmans, Tabriz and others in all sizes

Karadjas	4⁶x7	$48
Shiraz	4²x6	38
Hamadans	4 x7	44
Kazwins	3⁶x5	42
Dergazins	2⁶x4	13.50

and a thousand others
Brooks, Gill & Co.
Incorporated
28-30 Canal Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Gift Nightgowns
for Larger Women

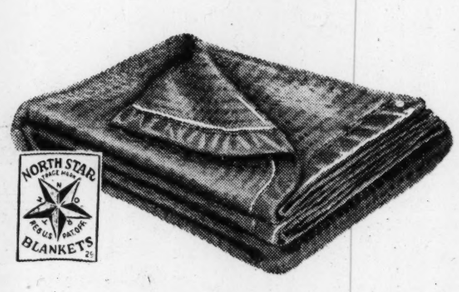
Gift nightgowns of richness and charm, specially designed to our order because we found it impossible to purchase underwear carefully proportioned for the woman who wears sizes 40 to 48. These are cut to our order, much longer and much fuller through the hips. Fifth Floor.

Lace-trimmed Gown, $4.25. Tearose and blue rayon crepe with dainty corded lace.

Tailored Nightgown, $6.00. Charming color harmonies in rayon crepe trimmed with contrasting ric-rac. Powder blue with royal blue braid, light blue with purple, dusty rose with white, Tearose with rose.

Stearns
BOSTON

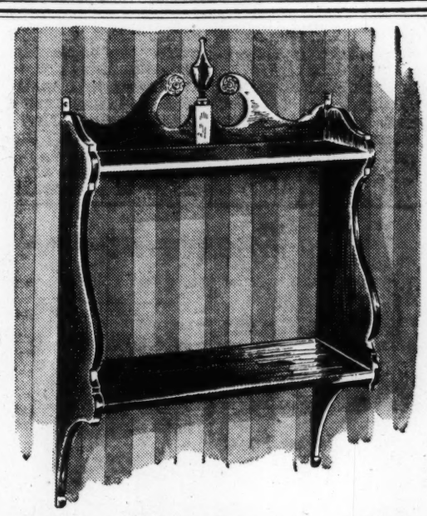
For Christmas
Knitted Throws
by "NORTH STAR"
scientifically processed to be moth-repellent



A new gift of knitted daintiness by the famous makers of "North Star" blankets. A soft wool throw that can be used as a couch coverlet or as a shoulder wrap. It measures 54 by 72 inches, is knitted in a semi-open weave, resembling a crochet stitch, and is bound with three-inch rayon satin. Colors: ivory, green, ashes of roses, rose pink, rust, and delft blue. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call "Liberty 0165." On sale third floor.

$3.95 each

Stearns
BOSTON



MAHOGANY WALL RACK

An attractive gift for the home . . . a solid mahogany wall rack with two shelves and scalloped sides. A broken pediment top has a brass rosette. This is one of the many unusual items a trip through our seventh floor Gift Rooms will reveal.

$5.50
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BOSTON

Gilchrist's

THE GIFT CENTER
of Boston *and* Quincy

WE'VE gifts galore for every name on your list—come in and check it off the easy way! Gifts for the young . . . for the old . . . for the practical . . . for the frivolous . . . for every mood and individuality! At prices to suit every purse!

Remember! There is a Charge Plan at Gilchrist's, the Friendly Store, to Fit Every Budget!

Woman Ship Chandler Has Never Been to Sea

Claiming to be the Atlantic seaboard's only woman ship chandler, she never has been to sea. But she knows ships inside out, likes them, and likes everything connected with them.

She is Miss Marion L. Decrow, and the firm of which she is President, James Bliss & Co., Inc., on lower State Street—a concern 107 years old, and which she inherited from her father, Israel E. Decrow, who was a partner of James N Bliss, son of the founder—is easily her heart.

There is the oddest feeling in Miss Decrow's domain that one is actually aboard ship. Whether it's the planking ,or the stairs, or the shipshape way in which supplies are stored, floor after floor of them, or the happy smells one sniffs, of tar and caulking cotton oakum and rope, or the supplies themselves, it's hard to tell.

Miss Decrow is a combination of poet and "practical businessman." She came into the firm in 1931, which was, she says, the worst depression year, and has shown an increase in the business every year since. And she writes poetry with ease.

Dashed This Off

For example, she dashed off this piece during the course of the interview, with interruptions of 'phone calls, customers, clerks, office workers:

"In these days of muddled thinking,
One needs to keep an even keel
And ride the stormy waters
With steady hand upon the wheel.
When lights on port and starboard
Show red and then bright green
Just remember there's a white light
For the middle of the stream.
The captain of the ship
On the bridge both night and day
Looks out toward far horizons.
Steers his ship the clearest way,
Into ocean's deepest water
Avoiding rocks and bars of sand
Knowing that true charting only
Means safe harbor as he reaches land."

Used to It

Everybody in the place is apparently used to the goings-on of the Poetic Muse. The bookkeeper and the chief clerk keep at their figuring, and all the machinery functions with perfect smoothness. The only comment made by one of the "crew" (as Miss Decrow gratefully refers to her helpers) was on leaving.

"About time I was getting out of the poetry department,' he said with a smile.

Yes, Miss Decrow wants to go to sea.

"What woman doesn't want to go anywhere?" she says with a twinkle.

She has been through ships in port, and is as familiar with ship movements as a broker is with the market (even more so, because ship movements are more predictable).

There's a mailbox in Miss Decrow's office where captains still call for their mail when in port, and many are the tales the captains bring of storms at sea, and other fascinating adventures.

Upstairs, anchors hang from the old rafters. The top floor is for the chandlery. There are tarred cork fenders hanging up that look like beehives. These keep the boat from banging into the wharves. And these are what look like enormous tin Chinese coolie hats hanging up—devices that are rat guards (to keep rats from running up the mooring ropes onto the ship).

When you see the ship's lanterns hanging up, it is impossible not to think they are swaying gently with the rocking motion of the boat. Cordage runs all the way from tiny balls of lobster twine to big hawser rope for steamers. Three kinds of anchors are met with. Spruce and pine have gone into the oars that await a knowing hand. Miss Decrow is especially proud of her oars.

Continued Aid Asked For Spanish Refugees

Political exiles from Spain, following the civil war there, are in urgent need of warm winter clothing, and funds are needed for continued support of colonies for Spanish refugee orphans in France, according to the Committee on Spain of the American Friends Service Committee.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Dec. 11

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 11

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Never Has Sailed But She Knows Her Ships

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Marion L. Decrow, Expert Ship Chandler

Miss Decrow, who is said to be the only woman ship chandler on the Atlantic seaboard, is seen here with one of her favorite ship models.

Around the Corner—

Cherished Liberties—For quite a few years now, whenever an old Liberty nickel came his way in the course of conducting a retail business, William J. McGarry slipped the coin into a special bag. Yesterday, having occasion to move the capacious receptacle, he discovered that it weighed nearly 16 pounds.

Counting the five-cent pieces he found that there were 1,341 of them. That was more than enough to pay a tax bill of $57 and his electric bill. Using the Liberty nickels, he promptly freed himself of these obligations.

Sending and Receiving—Station WEEI in Boston is doing a little receiving in addition to its usual work of sending, nowadays. But it is books and not radio waves that are being received—ready for distribution to various charitable institutions at Christmas.

Donations of books for this purpose were invited last week by Carl Moore, speaking on a WEEI program, and already they are pouring in.

Sleep Undisturbed—A Derry, N. H., night patrolman believes in doing his job efficiently and without fuss or flurry. So when, the other day, he heard cries for help in a downtown building, he ran as quietly as possible up the stairs and found a mattress on fire.

Hurrying downstairs again and across the street to the fire station, he unhooked an extinguisher from the rack without disturbing anyone, and ran back to put out the conflagration. The job completed, he returned the extinguisher and went on along his beat.

"I didn't want to wake up the whole town by sounding the fire alarm," he explained next morning.

Longwood Towers

Offering a comfortable home . . . with excellent servants . . . and no servant problem

BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 **"Americans at**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Southern Calif.-U. C.	"Children's Corner"
5:15 **Work"; interviews**	**"Boris Godunoff"**	Reggie Child's Orchestra	L. A. football game	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30 "Mail Early"	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch.	Southern Calif.-U. C.	Sport reports
5:45 Harvard Series	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch.	L. A. football game	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather	News Service	Southern Calif.-U. C.	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	reports; news	Eddie Casey, sports	L. A. football game	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Rendezvous of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Southern Calif.-U. C.	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	L. A. football game	Sport comment
7:00 **People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Southern Calif.-U. C.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	L. A. football game	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers";**	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	So. Calif.-U. C. L. A.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **dramatization**	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	News Service	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Sports and music	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatic sketch	mystery drama	**"Nobody Died"**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Ensemble Moderne"
8:45 chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	**Rep. Chandler, Tenn.**	Postmasters' Round-	Concert Melodies
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Larry Clinton's Orch.	table and Quiz	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; orchestra	dramatization	**Symphonic Strings**	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Benny Goodman's Or-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15 Bob Freeman's Or.	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**conductor**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Salvation Army Pro-	Monarchs of Rhythm
10:45 Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	gram: variety	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	**conductor**	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	Men About Town
11:45 Orchestra	"Gene and Glenn"	George Olsen's Orch.	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 **Today in Europe**	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Irene Rich, sketch	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Sport comment
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Sports Newsreel"	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	**'Monitor Views the News'**
10:00 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Trinity Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Service	male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: String**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	**Symphony Orch.; Rose-**	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	**marie Brancato, so-**	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**prano; flute soloist**	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Boston Life"; Pauline	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Warren	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Programs; music	"Metropolitan Moods";	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Bible talk	vocalists; orchestra	day"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **"Democracy in Ac-**	**Great Plays: Moliere's**	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 **tion"; drama**	**"Tartuffe"**	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'News in Rhythm';	**Great Plays: Moliere's**	**University of Chicago**	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 vocalists; news	**"Tartuffe"**	**Round Table**	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	Richard Himber's Orch.	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **monic - Symphony**	Sid Reinherz, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **Orchestra; John**	News; program talk	**News from Europe**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 **Barbirolli, con-**	Gleason L. Archer	Universal Bible Sunday	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **ductor; Deems**	"Natoinal Vespers"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine"
4:15 **Taylor, comment.**	"Natoinal Vespers"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30 **"Pursuit of Happi-**	Olympics hockey game	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45 **ness"; variety**	Olympics hockey game	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garde Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45 the Lads	**dition of the Air**	Bee	Religious Hour	The Argentines
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 **dramatization**	Religious program	prano; organ	variety program	"Dukes of Rhythm"
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 wood"; variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 **This Week in Eu-**	Dinah Shore, songs	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 **rope**	**News from Europe**	**comedy; orchestra**	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 **Screen Guild Thea-**	**"Mr. District Attorney";**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Verse Speaking Choir	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 **ter: variety**	**dramatic sketch**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Charles F. Taft, talk	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 **Orson Welles and**	"Festival of Music";	**Edgar Bergen; Rudy**	**American Forum of the**	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15 **Helen Hayes in**	vocalists; orchestra	**Vallee; Lansing Hat-**	**Air: "Presidential Pos-**	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30 **Hugh Walpole's**	"Footlight Fancies"	**field, baritone; Vera**	**sibilities"**	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45 **"Vanessa"; News**	"Footlight Fancies"	**Vague; orchestra**	**American Forum**	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 **Hour; Symphony**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 **Orchestra; Oscar**	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 **Levant, pianist**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Charity Book	**News from London**	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:15 Drive; talk; music	**Disabled Veterans'**	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:30 Sports; news	**Christmas Stocking**	**American Art Quartet**	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Weather; organ	**Remembrance Com'ittee**	**American Art Quartet**	"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; Dis-	News Service	Hockey comment	"Concert Melodies"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	abled Veterans Christ-	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
11:30 Harry Owens' Orch.	mas Stocking Remem-	Francis Craig's Sunday	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
11:45 Harry Owens' Orch.	brance Committee	Night Serenade	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Sport comment
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Studio program
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	Jack McLean's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dick Harding, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Interview Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ concert
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolaire"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Choral recital	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	reports; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	**Musical Rendezvous"**	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Arthur D. Healy, talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery"; sk	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Hollywood Ensemble
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	**symphony orchestra**	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 **Theater: "In Name**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 **Only," with Carol**	**Rochester Civic Orch.**	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 **Lombard; Kay**	"Harvey and Dell"	**Alec Templeton Time:**	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 **Francis; C. Grant**	Kenneth I. Taylor	**piano; chorus; orch.**	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Servcie	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	California Ramblers
10:45 Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickel Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Weather	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	London-Aires
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Dec. 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., from Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammel, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trio.
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Overture by Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Tango Band. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Sunday, Dec. 10

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Hungarian March." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IFR, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11:75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9:58meg., 31.3m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program to U. S. A. PCJ, 9:59meg., 31.2m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Military Band. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Services. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music by the Marimba. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.73meg., 25.6m.

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Juniors Predominate on Associated Press All-America—New Rowing Interest

Former Tech Coach Seeks Public Boat House Funds

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time when Boston knew fame as the rowing center of America and a move is under way to bring back that fame.

Oarsmen are curious people. Once they acquire the "feel" of racing shells they never lose the desire to continue spacing surface puddles either in actual racing or recreational.

Facilities here in Boston may be increased to aid the college, school, club and individual if the efforts of one enthusiast, Cedric Valentine, former Tech oarsman and coach, carry through.

Seeks Storrow Funds

He has delved into the project of the architectural and financial possibilities of a new boat house, to be erected at the mouth of the Muddy River on the Charles River Basin. He is seeking sponsorship of the James J. Storrow funds and has approached Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, chairman in charge of the funds, to build such a boat house.

It would be the newest edifice for the accommodation of oarsmen and would be maintained similar to the community golf course. It would be available to Boston University, Boston high schools, clubs and individuals on a rental basis that would help support the upkeep.

Plans All Drawn

Plans are already drawn and the construction cost is estimated at $100,000 for the structure and probably some $15,000 for landscaping. Architect Clark F. Merrick of Bedford, Mass., has cooperated with Valentine in drawing up efficient plans to provide a building that would answer the needs of the thousands of local oarsmen for years.

The building would offer much in the way of inducement for all the regattas involving national championships to center here and with the present beautified Basin it would provide many spectacles for Boston and Cambridge visitors many times a season, along with attracting numerous visitors.

Influential Petition

Valentine has already secured an influential petition signed by those who realize both the value of rowing and the benefit such a project would mean to Boston, the surrounding cities and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in general. The movement is already well under way and the facts and figures appear convincing.

Signatures on the petition:

Russell S. Codman Jr., Arthur P. Bryant, Charles B. Floyd, Malcolm Bancroft, Frederick R. Sullivan, Ralph T. Jope, Horace S. Ford, Thomas K. Richards, Maurice E. Tobin, Forrester A. Clark, Philip G. Bowker, Daniel L. Marsh, William J. Bingham, Arthur W. Stevens, Charles Wiggins 2nd, Charles F. Batchelder Jr., Thomas D. Bolles, John L. Batchelder, Joseph M. Smith, Malcolm N. Stanley, William A. Parks, James L. Smith, A. N. Winslow Jr.

Boston's Proposed New Boat House

Architectural sketch of boat house by Clark F. Merrick. It would be built on the Charles River Basin near the Fenway section.

Six Named on First Team Along With Five Seniors

By Dillon Graham

Sports Editor, (AP) Feature Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—There's a gridiron adage which says college players hit their competitive peak in their junior year. They no longer make the errors of sophomores and they have more spirit and drive than seniors.

This football axiom was borne out fully during the past thrill-packed season, for six players on the 15th annual Associated Press All-America team, announced today on a basis of a nationwide survey of expert opinion, are juniors. The other five are seniors.

In no other year, since the Associated Press began its all-star selections in 1925, have juniors ousted the more experienced seniors for a plurality of All-America berths.

Perhaps the most spectacular of the juniors who emerged to challenge and overtake their upper class rivals was Michigan's Thomas Dudley Harmon, who put on the most eye-filling one-man show the Middle West had seen since Harold (Red) Grange ran wild back in the Twenties.

Another was the 210-pound fullback, John Alec Kimbrough, who cracked opposing forward walls wide open to lead the Texas Aggies to their most fruitful season in many years. Four stalwart linemen complete the junior group: North Carolina's Paul Vincent Severin at end; Tulane's Harley Ray McCollum and Cornell's Nicholas Drahos at the tackles, and Tennessee's Edward Michael Molinski at guard.

The five seniors who closed out their intercollegiate careers by gaining the accolade were Iowa's sturdy "iron man" back, Nile Clarke Kinnick; Clemson's triple-threat, James Banks McFadden; Southern California's Harry Burdette Smith at guard; Santa Clara's John George Schiechl at center and Notre Dame's William Howard (Bud) Kerr at end.

Bruins In Three-Way Tie at Top

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	6	3	2	31	21	14
Canadiens	6	2	2	31	20	14
Boston	6	3	2	29	20	14
Rangers	3	3	5	23	16	11
Chicago	5	5	1	23	31	11
Detroit	4	7	1	22	37	9
Americans	2	9	1	21	32	5

By the Associated Press

Last season, Art Ross of the Boston Bruins, who has a good eye for publicity as well as for hockey players, said his team which beat the New York Rangers in the playoffs was the best he had seen in some 40 years of coaching.

A short time ago, while Ross was proclaiming that Milt Schmidt of his noted "sauerkraut" line was a better center than Howie Morenz, Coach Cooney Weiland came through with a claim that the current Bruin squad was better than last year's.

Bruins Were Sixth

Even allowing liberal discounts, that would make the Bruins quite a hockey team, and they are evidently out to prove their manager and coach were right. Down in sixth place two weeks after the season started and fourth less than a week ago, the Bruins have racked up four straight victories to go into a three-way tie for the lead with the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Montreal Canadiens.

Their latest step was a 3-0 triumph over the Detroit Red Wings last night, the second whitewashing taken by the Detroit Club. It was just incidental that the Bruins got square for a previous loss to the Red Wings. Now they have a better-than-fair chance to improve their position.

Montreal vs. Toronto

Montreal and Toronto come together tonight, and that game is liable to knock one temporarily out of the picture. Tomorrow, the Bruins visit New York for a joust with their favorite rivals, the Rangers, with whom they tied, 2-2, just before they started winning them all. The Canadiens go on to Chicago, and the New York Americans play Detroit in the other Sunday games.

Boston couldn't get anywhere for some 50 minutes last night, but got steamed up after a fight and rapped in two goals in less than a minute. Roy Conacher and Eddie Wares were banished for fighting. While they were off, Woody Dumart banged home a fine pass from Bobby Bauer, and 56 seconds later Mel Hill drove a long one home. Herb Cain broke away from a late Detroit raid for the final goal.

Off the records, the Canadiens have the best chance to stay with the Bruins, or pull ahead of them again. They licked the Maple Leafs, 4-1, Thursday night, and they walloped the Black Hawks, 8-2, in a previous encounter. Detroit looks ready for a comeback tomorrow against the Americans despite four straight losses. The Amerks have lost three in a row and dropped two decisions to the Red Wings this season.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

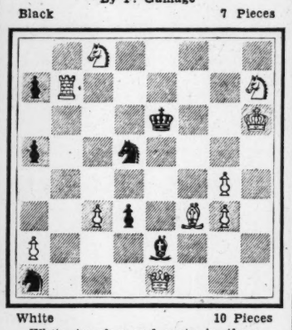
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 9, 1939

Problem No. 2199

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

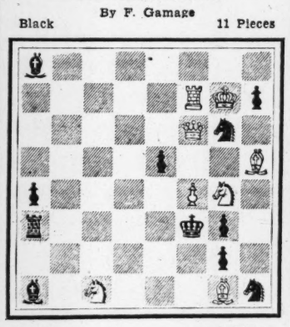
White to play and mate in three

(Second Prize, Aftonbladet, 1907. One of the very great three-move waiters.)

Problem No. 2200

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor through the kind offices of E. W. Allen. Gamage's problems are of uniformly high quality, and he pays us a great honor by allowing this first publication of one of his more recent efforts.)

Solutions to Problems

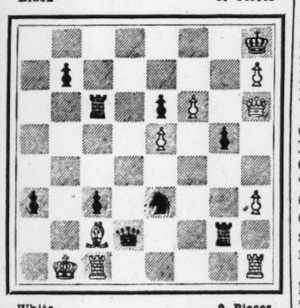
No. 2197 Q-Kt2

No. 2198. 1. P-B4 threatens
2. QxRch
1. ——— PxPep
2. P-K4
1. ——— P-Q6
2. P-R8(Q)
1. ——— P-B6
2. Kt-Q3ch
1. ——— R-B2
2. R-K8ch
1. ——— R-K3
2. QxKtch

End-Game No. 488. The game is drawn, but not until each side has been pushed: 1. P-B6; 2 PxPch, K-B5; 3 K-K2, K-Kt6, 4 K-K3, KxP; 5 K-B2, K-R7; 6 P-B4, P-R6; 7 P-B5, K-R8; 8 P-B6, P-R7, drawn.

End-Game No. 489

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

(From an off-hand game won by Ahues in Berlin, 1925.)

"My Best Games of Chess, 1924-1937"

Alekhine is pre-eminent both as player and as writer. His reputation in both fields has been built up through successive triumphs. As a player, even before he won the championship of the world he had established himself as a keen student of the game and a most dangerous opponent. As a writer, his "My Best Games, 1908-1923," which appeared in English about the time he won the title, will be one of the enduring classics, both for the high quality of the games it contains and for the superlative explanations and comment on the play.

Naturally with such a fine collection of games, all dating from before Alekhine achieved his conquest of the world's strongest masters, the chess world has long been impatiently awaiting the champion's selection of games won in his many match and tournament triumphs in the meantime.

Harcourt, Brace and Company are to be congratulated for undertaking the American edition of "My Best Games of Chess, 1924-1927." The 120 games it contains, and the comments of Dr. Alekhine, will, without a doubt, satisfy and delight those who know and value the previous collection. There are the same comments and analysis. Once again we are led by the grandmaster through the thought processes that molded his choice of moves. Student or casual reader is sure to find enjoyment in this great addition to chess literature. The book is well bound, carefully printed with numerous diagrams, and the list price is $3.50.

Alekhine considers this and the game played against Bogoljubow at Hastings in 1922 his two most brilliant victories. This game was played in the Baden-Baden tournament of May, 1925.

King's Fianchetto

Retl White	Alekhine Black	Retl White	Alekhine Black
1 P-KKt3	P-K4	22 R-QB	P-R5
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	23 P-R4	PxP
3 Kt-Q4	P-Q4	24 RPxP	Q-B2
4 P-Q3	PxP	25 P-Kt5	RPxP
5 QxP	Kt-KB3	26 PxP	R-K6(a)
6 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	27 Kt-B3	PxP
7 B-Q2	BxBch	28 QxP	Kt-B6
8 KtxB	Castles	29 QxP	QxQ
9 P-QB4	Kt-R3	30 KtxQ	KtxPch
10 PxP	Kt-QKt5	31 K-R2	Kt-K7
11 Q-B4	QKtxQP	32 R-B4	KtxBP
12 QKt-Kt3	P-B3	33 B-Kt2	B-K3
13 CastlesKR	R-K	34 R(B4)-B2	
14 KR-Q	B-Kt5		Kt-Kt5ch
15 R-Q2	Q-B	35 K-R3	Kt-K4ch
16 Kt-QB5	B-R6	36 K-R2	RxKt
17 B-B3	B-Kt5	37 RxKt	Kt-Kt5ch
18 B-Kt2	B-R6	38 K-R3	Kt-K6ch
19 B-B3	B-Kt5	39 K-R2	KtxR
20 B-P	P-KR4	40 BxR	Kt-Q5
21 P-QKt4	P-QR3	Resigns	

(a) This move begins a magnificent combination.

One of the best-played games in the Bournemouth Congress. It rises to distinction through a combination commencing with Black's 24th move.

Ruy Lopez

Love White	Hooper Black	Love White	Hooper Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 B-B4	Q-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-Kt3	QR-Q
3 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5	21 Q-K4	Q-Kt3
4 KtxKt	PxKt	22 P-QKt3	K-B
5 P-Q3	P-KKt3	23 Q-R4	P-KR4
6 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	24 B-KB4	KtxP
7 Kt-B3	P-QB3	25 PxKt	PxP
8 B-QB4	Kt-K2	26 RxRch	RxR
9 Q-K2	Castles	27 B-Kt	P-Kt7
10 B-Kt3	P-QR4	28 R-R2	B-B3
11 P-QR3	P-R5	29 RxP	QxR
12 B-R2	P-Q4	30 QxB	QxBch
13 P-K5	P-QB4	31 K-R2	R-K3
14 Castles	B-Kt5	32 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
15 KR-K	Kt-B3	33 P-KR4	Q-Kt3
16 P-KR3	BxKt	34 B-R6ch	K-R2
17 QxB	KtxP	35 Q-KB8	Q-Q3ch
18 QxP	KR-K	Resigns	

1938 A. P. All-America

End	Holland, Cornell
Tackle	Beinor, N. D.
Guard	Heikkinen, Mich.
Center	Aldrich, T. C. U.
Guard	Bock, Iowa State
Tackle	Wolff, Santa Clara
End	Young, Oklahoma
Back	O'Brien, T. C. U.
Back	Hall, Mississippi
Back	Pingel, Mich. S.
Back	Goldberg, Pitt.

The 1939 A. P. All-America

Position		Class	Age	Ht.	Wt.
End—Paul Vincent Severin, North Carolina		Junior	21	6:00	187
Tackle—Harley Ray McCollum, Tulane		Junior	23	6:05	235
Guard—Harry Burdette Smith, Southern Calif.		Senior	20	5:11	211
Center—John George Schiechl, Santa Clara		Senior	22	6:02	220
Guard—Edward Michael Molinski, Tennessee		Junior	20	5:10	187
Tackle—Nicholas Drahos, Cornell		Junior	20	6:03	210
End—William Howard Kerr, Notre Dame		Senior	24	6:01	194
Back—Nile Clarke Kinnick, Iowa		Senior	21	5:08	175
Back—Thomas Dudley Harmon, Michigan		Junior	20	6:00	195
Back—James Banks McFadden, Clemson		Senior	22	6:03	180
Back—John Alec Kimbrough, Texas A. & M.		Junior	21	6:02	210

Second Team	Position	Third Team
Kenneth Kavanaugh, La. State	End	Harlan Gustafson, Penn
Harry Stella, Army	Tackle	Win Pedersen, Minnesota
Marshall Robnett, Texas A. & M.	Guard	Frank Ribar, Duke
Robert Nelson, Baylor	Center	Frank Finneran, Cornell
Warren Alfson, Nebraska	Guard	Eberle Schultz, Oregon St.
Lee Artoe, California	Tackle	Joe Boyd, Texas A. & M.
Esco Sarkkinen, Ohio State	End	Frank Ivy, Oklahoma
Paul Christman, Missouri	Back	Grenville Lansdell, U. S. C.
George McAfee, Duke	Back	Jack Crain, Texas
George Cafego, Tennessee	Back	Don Scott, Ohio State
Kenneth Washington, U. C. L. A.	Back	Dominic Principe, Fordham

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 8

National League

Boston 3, Detroit 0.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Kansas City 4.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Montreal at Toronto

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Cleveland
Providence at Hershey
Indianapolis at Philadelphia
Syracuse at Springfield

American Association

Wichita at Kansas City
St. Louis at Tulsa

Sunday

National

Boston at New York Rangers
New York Americans at Detroit
Montreal at Chicago

International-American

Hershey at Syracuse
Indianapolis at New Haven
Springfield at Providence

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul
Wichita at St. Louis

Miller to Help Bell

PHILADELPHIA (AP) —Heinie Miller, St. Joseph's College football coach, said here he had decided to accept Bert Bell's offer to help him coach the Philadelphia Eagles' team in the National Professional League.

Miller and Bell were teammates at the University of Pennsylvania from 1915 through 1919 and later were associated as coaches at Temple University.

Women's Ski Meet

MONTREAL (CP)—The United States women's Olympic ski team and the Penguin Ski Club of Montreal will hold an exhibition meet at Mont Tremblant in the Laurentian Mountains north of here Jan. 20-21, it was announced.

Although the Olympic games have been canceled, the United States team will take part as a group in leading meets during the winter.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey at Arena and Garden

Three hockey games are scheduled to take place in Boston this week end, Harvard meeting the St. Nick's of New York at the Arena tonight and the Olympics taking on the Lachine Rapides at the Garden this evening and tomorrow afternoon in a two-game series.

While the game with the St. Nick's is the first on the Crimson schedule, it may furnish an indication of how Harvard will shape up this season. Not too much can be expected from its inexperienced squad, however, and the loss of Austie Harding and Joe Patrick will probably be shown to be too much for the Harvards to bear.

The Olympics, who are riding near the top of the Provincial Hockey League, hope to improve their position at the expense of the Rapides. A double win would put them perilously close to Sherbrooke, the present leader. Coach Hago Harrington, who has been juggling his forward lines around all fall, has seemed to have hit upon the right combinations at last, and the locals should earn their share of victories from here in. Hopes of landing a play-off berth are high within the Olympics' ranks.

The Brown Club of Boston held its annual Father and Son Meeting at the Hotel Statler last night, with Head Coach Tuss McLaughry and his son, John, the featured guests. Athletes and their fathers were numerous, and the affair was an outstanding success.

Bruins now go on to New York to battle Rangers in the Garden and according to advance notices, the game is a certain sell-out. The two went overtime to a 2-all tie here in Boston in the first meeting of the season.

Next Tuesday the Red Wings make their first trip of the season to Boston. With Detroit, of course, will be the old Boston favorite, Tiny Thompson. Manager Jack Adams has been having trouble finding a consistent winning combination so far this year.

There was a time, not far back, when rival owners could lure a ranking player away from the Boston National League club by using three or four second stringers as bait. But now, thanks to the sensible management of Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel, this stunt no longer holds water. For example, the other day out in Cincinnati, Larry MacPhail is understood to have offered the Bees Gene Moore, Dixie Walker, Tut Stainback, Babe Phelps, two other minor league players and cash in exchange for Al Lopez and Max West, but Bob Quinn did what any smart trader would have done—laughed and walked away.

According to official figures released by Henry Edwards, manager of the American League service bureau, the Red Sox were in 38 one-run ball games last season, winning 22 and losing 16. The Yankees also captured 22, but edged the locals for top honors because they lost only 15. The lowly Browns took only 14 out of 42.

Next week will be a busy one for the Harvard basketball team. Coach Wes Fesler takes his squad to Providence on Wednesday for a game with Brown, and to Middletown, Conn., to meet Wesleyan on Friday. Saturday evening the Crimson returns to Cambridge and the Indoor Athletic Building for the annual battle with the B. U. Terriers.

From the Middle West comes the news that Eddie Anderson, the "coach of the year" at Iowa, "hasn't got around to buying himself a dinner since the season closed."

Clemson May Play Boston Team Jan. 1

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 9 (AP)—Clemson College, co-champion of the Southern Football Conference, sought Conference approval to meet Boston College in the "Cotton Bowl" at Dallas, Texas, New Year's Day.

Boston College already has accepted an invitation to the Cotton Bowl and Coach Jess Neely, of Clemson, said his Tigers would be "delighted" to play provided the Conference gave its permission. A Conference rule against post-season games may be waived by a majority vote.

Clemson tied for Conference honors this season with Duke. The Tigers' only loss was to Tulane, 7-6.

Neely said if the Conference permitted the post-season game, three Clemson players, Banks McFadden, Shad Bryant and Walter Cox, would have to cancel their acceptances to play in the Blue-Gray game at Montgomery, Ala.

Baseball Trades

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9 (AP)—Trade facts from the winter baseball meetings:

Boston Bees signed Pitcher Dick Coffman who had been made a free agent by the New York Giants.

Boston Bees traded Pitcher Danny MacFayden, an eight-game winner, to Pittsburgh Pirates for Pitcher Bill Swift and cash. Swift won five last season.

Chicago White Sox swapped Outfielder Rip Radcliff to St. Louis Browns for Outfielder Julius Solters, even up.

Chicago White Sox sold Infielder Marv Owen to the Boston Red Sox for cash.

Brooklyn Dodgers traded Catcher Al Todd to Chicago Cubs for Catcher Gus Mancuso and Rookie Pitcher Newel Kimball, who had been under option at Milwaukee in American Association.

Philadelphia Athletics traded Wally Moses, outfielder, to Detroit for Benny McCoy, second baseman, and George Coffman, relief pitcher.

Sabin Surprised

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 9 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland, national indoor tennis champion and the world's sixth ranking amateur, commented that his suspension by the United States Lawn Tennis Association resulted from a misunderstanding.

The Association said Sabin and Gene Mako accepted traveling and living expenses in excess of approved amounts.

"The suspension came as a complete surprise to me," Sabin said. "I have always tried my best not to break any of the rules of the U. S. L. T. A., and it is my hope that when the hearing comes up in New York Feb. 9 I will be able to show that the charges are misunderstandings, rather than infractions of the rules."

Sheppard Golf Winner

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (AP)—Charley Sheppard, Oakland professional, became a three-time winner of the northern California open golf championship recently, finishing with a score of 66-69-76—211.

Johnny Dawson, Chicago, Ill., was low amateur, scoring 72-71-74—217.

Eastern College Winter Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Schedules for 1940 of three of the winter sports leagues affiliated with the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics were announced today by Asa S. Bushnell, executive director of the association. The three leagues—Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball, Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming and International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey—all will begin their campaigns in January and all will wind up in March.

The basketball league, of which Dartmouth is defending champion, will open on Jan. 6, when Cornell will meet Pennsylvania at the Palestra, in Philadelphia. Harvard and Columbia begin by meeting each other on Jan. 10, in New York, and on the same night Yale will be at home to Pennsylvania. The title defenders begin activities on Jan. 13, while Princeton, starts on Jan. 27. A total of 42 games will be played during the home-and-home round robin of 11 weeks. This will be the thirty-seventh championship tournament of the league, oldest basketball circuit in the nation.

The swimmers will begin their quest for the title now held by Yale on Jan. 13, with Harvard at Dartmouth. Princeton, Navy, Pennsylvania and Columbia also will compete in the 21 meet season which will end on March 15 and 16, when the league's individual championships will be contested in the Pennsylvania pool.

The ice hockey league will have seven members instead of eight this year, Montreal having resigned at the end of the 1939 campaign. The league will therefore consist of three Canadian teams—McGill, Toronto and Queens—and four American—Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Harvard, who also make up the Quadrangular League. The 3-I association will open on Jan. 4 and the Quad League begins on Jan. 13. McGill and Dartmouth were the winners of their respective divisions in 1939.

The schedules:

Basketball

Jan. 6, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 10, Harvard at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Yale; 13, Harvard at Dartmouth, Columbia at Yale; 17, Columbia at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 19, Cornell at Yale; 20, Dartmouth at Columbia; 27, Princeton at Cornell; 31, Yale at Princeton.

Feb. 3, Princeton at Dartmouth; 7, Dartmouth at Harvard; 10, Princeton at Harvard, Pennsylvania at Cornell, Yale at Dartmouth; 12, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 14, Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Cornell; 16, Cornell at Dartmouth; 17, Columbia at Princeton, Cornell at Harvard, Yale at Pennsylvania; 21, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 22, Columbia at Harvard, Princeton at Yale; 24, Harvard at Pennsylvania; Cornell at Princeton, Columbia at Dartmouth; 26, Dartmouth at Yale; 27, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 28, Harvard at Cornell, Yale at Columbia.

March 2, Dartmouth at Princeton, Harvard at Yale, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 4, Dartmouth at Cornell; 5, Princeton at Columbia; 6, Pennsylvania at Harvard; 9, Yale at Harvard, Cornell at Columbia, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Swimming

Jan. 13, Harvard at Dartmouth, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 20, Yale at Pennsylvania; 26, Navy at Pennsylvania; 27, Navy at Princeton.

Feb. 9, Princeton at Dartmouth; 10, Yale at Navy, Columbia at Harvard; 17, Yale at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Princeton, Dartmouth at Navy; 22, Harvard at Navy; 24, Harvard at Pennsylvania, Columbia at Princeton, Dartmouth at Yale.

March 2, Princeton at Harvard, Dartmouth at Columbia; 6, Yale at Princeton; 9, Columbia at Navy, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 12, Harvard at Yale; 15 and 16, Individual championships at Pennsylvania.

Hockey

Jan. 4, Toronto at Princeton; 6, McGill at Harvard, Toronto at Yale, Queens at Princeton; 8, Queens at Yale; 13, *Dartmouth at Harvard; 18, Dartmouth at Queens; 20, Yale at McGill, Dartmouth at Toronto; 26, Toronto at Queens.

Feb. 2, Queens at Toronto; 3, *Princeton at Dartmouth; 5, Princeton at McGill; 9, McGill at Queens; 10, McGill at Toronto, *Harvard at Dartmouth; 13, *Princeton at Yale; 17, Queens at McGill, *Yale at Dartmouth, *Princeton at Harvard; 22, Harvard at Toronto, *Yale at Princeton; 23, Harvard at Queens; 24, McGill at Dartmouth; 28, *Harvard at Princeton; 29, *Dartmouth at Yale.

March 1, Toronto at McGill; 2, *Dartmouth at Princeton, *Yale at Harvard; 9, *Harvard at Yale.

*Also a Quadrangular League game.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Darkening shadows of war created a sad atmosphere for the closing weeks of the 1939 concert season, and necessitated many changes in musical timetables. John Brownlee had a contract with the Australian Broadcasting Commission which secured for music lovers much admirable radio entertainment. Although the baritone was not always at his vocal best he displayed more polished craftsmanship than during his previous visit and his refreshingly unhackneyed programs showed catholicity of taste.

Debonair, resourceful, and unflinching in his demands for technical clarity and imaginative use of color Dr. Malcolm Sargent has done all in his power to raise the standard of orchestra playing in each of the capital cities. Under his magnetic direction the Sydney Symphony Orchestra has given several admirable performances and revealed a mature and graceful sense of style. The Melbourne organization also did well, but inequalities among the instrumental sections were still disturbing and it was not until the middle of the season that the players produced dependable suavity of tone and phrase. The comparatively youthful orchestras of Adelaide and Brisbane are making satisfactory progress.

Plans for opera on the large scale have been abandoned for 1940, and believers in an all-Australian policy of musical expansion are saying that local talent should now assert its claims and receive financial assistance from the broadcasting authorities. The presentation in Melbourne of Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha," under the direction of the original London producer Mr. T. C. Fairbairn, has shown that Australian choralists possess vocal and histrionic ability of no mean order, but, with the exception of the veteran Horace Stevens, who carried the principal role in the grand manner, the same could not be said of the soloists.

Nor can it be said that the recent production of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," sponsored by the National Theater Movement, deserved more commendation than is due to conscientious and enthusiastic effort. It must be allowed, however, that the National Theater is severely handicapped by lack of funds and is dependent upon a pathetically inadequate orchestra. In such circumstances it is unwise to attempt the sophistications of Mozart. The "Figaro" company included several singers of excellent natural quality capable of handling less exacting material in authoritative fashion.

A successful concert in Brisbane was some compensation to Marjorie Lawrence for the coldness of Sydney, and Victoria welcomed the soprano home with undiminished enthusiasm. Miss Lawrence was in excellent voice at her farewell concert with orchestra at the Melbourne Town Hall, and by her donation of her share of the profits to the funds of the Red Cross Society gave a practical expression of gratitude to loyal admirers in her native State.

A happy outcome of international troubles is the decision of Dr. Georg Gruber to domicile the Vienna Mozart Boys Choir in Melbourne. With their inherited grasp of traditional style, these clever children will be valuable assets in Australia's artistic life.

Billy Allen.

Cézanne, Burchfield, Americana

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Some of the qualities which enter into the making of a stimulating New York art season may be seen in the variety and interesting character of several current exhibitions. Among these are the Cézanne retrospective at the Marie Harriman Gallery, the early water colors by Charles Burchfield at the Rehn Gallery, and the exhibitions of contemporary Americana by Joe Jones and Georges Schreiber.

Few seasons have seen such a galaxy of retrospectives as the present one, with its displays devoted to the works of Thomas Eakins, the American realist; Albert P. Ryder and Robert L. Newman, American romantics, and Picasso, whose exhibition is attracting large crowds to the Museum of Modern Art. The excellent Cézanne show at the Harriman Gallery also covers the artist's productive career from early to late, being in honor of his centennial. The gallery has assembled, mainly through the means of loans from prominent collectors, more than thirty paintings and water colors.

* * *

The show but briefly illustrates Cézanne's career, but gives a proper importance to the occasion nevertheless. All his different subjects, including portraits, still-lifes and landscapes, are shown, and a number of celebrated works are included. There are, for example, the "Madame Cézanne dans un Fauteuil," dated 1877, lent by Robert Treat Paine, 2d., a large version of "La Montagne Sainte-Victoire" of 1886, anonymously lent; a fine landscape, "La Maison en Provence" of the same year, from the Harriman collection, and "Les Grosses Pommes" dated 1900, lent by Jakob Goldschmidt, one of several handsome still-lifes shown. A distinguished group of water colors adds to the presentation.

The Burchfield show is an imaginative chapter from the book of the artist's youths, consisting of about 40 water colors dated 1917-18. This is in line with the trend toward recapitulation so prominently followed by the shows this season. Although this artist, generally regarded as one of America's most forceful water colorists, had only left the Cleveland School of Art about a year before, when he painted the series, he was already on his way to being a fairly reliable individualist. The water colors comprise Mr. Burchfield's own selection, and are being shown for the first time, though an exhibition of his water colors of this period occured at the Museum of Modern Art in 1930.

The imaginative flavor of the work, different from the large, firmly realistic but richly atmospheric subjects he paints today, is the most characteristic feature of the display. As Burchfield himself says, some of the water colors are attempts to record "certain moods and impressions of childhood," while others were intended to record "weather," and others had for their goal "pure decoration."

* * *

A talented artist of the George Grosz school appears at the Associated Artists Galleries in Georges Schreiber. A Belgian who arrived in this country several years ago, Mr. Schreiber is attracting attention because of the ambitious nature of his art program and because he is a skillful recorder of life. During the past two years he has traveled over most of the United States, establishing contacts with American life and customs, much of which he has pictured with dramatic feeling in his water colors. The subjects range from the South and its plantations and Negroes, to the dust bowl of the West, the wheat fields of the Middle West, and landscapes of the Pacific Coast. They all shape up as a fairly broad panorama of America, and an interesting if not a very profound cataloguing of American regionalism.

The art of Joe Jones, the St. Louis painter, who was "discovered" and given an exhibition at the St. Louis Museum several years ago, also is documentary. Mr. Jones has the feelings and aspirations of the laboring man much at heart, and prefers to paint the worker, whether in the golden-tinted wheat fields of Missouri or in the slums of the big cities, more than other types. He has been strengthening and intensifying his style, which is based on good drawing and technical facility generally. The show, at the A. C. A. Gallery, presents a new group of pictures of railroad workers in the Middle West, the most striking of which is an elaborate painting of "Section Hands." Sketches for murals done by this artist in Magnolia, Ark., and Charleston, Mo., are included in the show. The motives are the harvest scenes which bring out the most attractive in his work.

© Fox, London

Music in Wartime

Myra Hess playing at a concert in the National Gallery, London.

The National Gallery of Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A queue outside the National Gallery is a strange sight, and stranger still is the fact that people were waiting, not to see Old Masters but to hear them. The musician is more fortunate in one way than his fellow artists, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect. You cannot drop a bomb on a Beethoven quartet; neither is it within range of the biggest of "Berthas." But at the first sound from "the brazen throat of war" the harvested form, line and color of centuries vanish from the walls of our galleries, and cathedrals are stripped of their precious jewelry of stained glass.

Indeed, in the days immediately following the third of September it seemed as if music itself had been evacuated with the schoolchildren and the works of art. The concert halls of a blacked-out, sand-bagged, gas-masked London were as darkly silent and deserted as its art galleries. The only music available—if one did not make it for oneself—was a daily and nightly flow of wishy-washy stuff, allegedly popular, from the radio. For the intelligent listener, who really listens, a more desolating way of being cheered up could not be devised Such stuff has not even the energy of vulgarity—the "heartiness" that musically slaps one on the back. The more serious programs were rare, and usually at the most inconvenient hours.

Musicians, however, soon proved to be more enterprising than officialdom, naturally cautious or over-cautious. Miss Myra Hess, the pianist, went to see Sir Kenneth Clark, the director of the National Gallery, which had now been lying empty and unused for three weeks. The idea of holding concerts appealed to him. In his own words, taken from a broadcast: "Of course I was delighted at the thought of the gallery being used again for its true purpose, the enjoyment of beauty, rather than for the filling in of forms or the sticking up of envelopes." Like many others, Sir Kenneth had noticed that the sudden deprivation of all forms of art "made people realize how much more they were dependent on pictures and music than they had ever imagined."

* * *

The result of Miss Hess's interview was "The National Gallery Concerts," a series of lunch-time events: Monday to Friday at 1 o'clock, admission one shilling; and two afternoon concerts, on Tuesdays and Fridays, admission two shillings and sixpence. The programs are of the highest class, played by well-known artists, and are planned to last at least one hour. The profits, which exist only because performers practically give their services, go to the aid of the Musicians Benevolent Fund.

There was a period when parents or friends used to present the musical beginner with a copy of Schumann's "Rules of Life and Conduct from a Musical Point of View." It included such uplifting advice as "Never tinkle! Play your pieces thoroughly and never by halves." Later came the awful warning, "No children fed upon sweets and delicacies will attain to a healthy manhood. The mental like the bodily food must be simple and nourishing. The great masters have provided for the former; keep to them." This, of course, one linked with the advice: "Let his (Bach's) 48 Preludes and Fugues be your daily bread"—which, jamless, then seemed so incredibly dry and unappetizing that one decided to risk the fate following "sweets and delicacies." At the time one had not the faintest idea of how music could be a food, but Schumann's metaphor stuck. It was deprivation of this food that caused a long queue, stretching down Trafalgar Square, to wait for the doors of the first National Gallery concert to open—a "music-bred-line." Several hundreds were turned away. Since then things generally have improved. Orchestral concerts and recitals have begun again and the British Broadcasting Corporation is cheering us up with more serious programs.

* * *

At the National Gallery Old Masters have succeeded Old Masters. As, everywhere today, warning posters remind us, walls have ears. Whether it is the influence of the august building and its listening walls or not, Sir Kenneth Clark remarks: "It is curious to see how, the few times our programs have contained showy pieces—the kind of virtuoso works which usually bring the house down—they have been a complete failure. People who have missed their lunch want something sustaining in the way of music."

The concerts are varied in character and include practically every kind of music except, so far, the most expensive of all—that of the orchestra. A recent program consisted of piano and violin music played by William Murdoch and Antonio Brosa: Mozart's familiar Phantasia in C minor for piano: Ravel's "Tzigane"; and the inevitable "Kreutzer." From the particular spot where one sat the acoustics of the Gallery played curious tricks—the walls not only had ears, but voices which joined in the dialogue and answered each other back. Oddly enough the misalliance between the piano and string tone seemed even more unhappy than usual. One recalled the days when in Paris a piano concerto was the signal for highbrows to throw pennies on to the platform. The throwers, of course, were themselves thrown out. In his "Tzigane" Ravel gives the violin an exceptionally long stretch by itself, and the piano part is cleverly designed to minimize the divergent characteristics of tone. The artists were not responsible for the performance of the walls, and these, elsewhere in the gallery, are probably less obstructive.

When the paintings come home again it might not be a bad idea to evacuate certain musical masterpieces, of which any critic could make a fairly long list. The "Kreutzer," for example, might be all the fresher for a nice long holiday in the country.

The National Gallery Concerts are already an institution. They have created a demand that may outlast the "duration."

The Writing of 'Life With Father'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A brownstone house with a high iron-railed stoop a few steps from Washington Square may one day be pointed out to theater-minded tourists as a place of historic interest. An old-fashioned house, identical with its neighbors in a street redolent of old New York, it is the place where "Life With Father" was written, the comedy, made of Clarence Day's pungent memories of his family, which since Oscar Serlin first presented it on Nov. 8, has been shattering box office records at the tradition-scented Empire Theater.

Like the play, which to its overflowing audiences is not make-believe but a privileged glimpse into the spirited Day household in New York of the 1880's, the house behind the classic door seems remote indeed from the theater. The visitor climbs a flight of carpeted white stairs to be greeted by the booming voice and warm handclasp of Father Day himself, in gray-green lounging jacket, lacking only the ruddy Day hair. It is not until he leads the way into the study, a warmly lighted room, and relaxes in one of the deep chairs in a typically twentieth-century posture of which Father Day in his high stiff collar would never be guilty, that the illusion is broken.

For this is Howard Lindsay, who evenings and two matinees a week tyrannizes over his unsubmissive family as Father Day, but who in real life is one of the authors of the play. Russel Crouse, the other member of the collaborative team, is waiting in the study. These two indefatigable theater men are joint authors of long standing, with the excellent record of two smash hits and two good runs out of four productions.

* * *

Russel Crouse, slight, agile, with a puckish face, known to his friends as "Buck" because of his nimble performance of the buck-and-wing, is a contrast to his broad-shouldered, robust-looking partner with the resonant voice of an actor and an actor's expressive hands and face.

"How was 'Life With Father' written? On the typewriter," says Lindsay, pointing to one which gleams just outside the glow of the desk lamp. "Buck sat right there and wrote it."

"Oh, I just did the typing," retorts Buck. "Howard paced up and down this floor and dictated."

These two, it develops, are that phenomenon, a pair of collaborators without a quarrel between them. They vow they cannot even remember which author wrote which uproarious line or evolved which heart-warming scene

"We really do collaborate," explains Lindsay. "In a disagreement, when one cannot be persuaded of the other's point of view, we keep at it and always something comes out that is better than what either of us thought of at first."

"Anything that comes into either of our heads we shoot," says Crouse, leaning on his shoulder-blades on the deep divan, with a table as his footrest. "The other may say it's terrible, but it doesn't matter. There can be no self-consciousness between collaborators."

"Certainly not—why, the very thought you were ashamed to mention because it seemed too wild, when we talk it out, may develop into a whale of an idea," booms Lindsay.

When Howard Lindsay had read half a dozen of Clarence Day's sketches aloud, he seized the telephone and called for his creative partner. Crouse, whose writing has taken him into the extra-theatrical world of literature with three lively volumes on old New York, "Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives," "The American Keepsake," and "Murder Won't Out," had already read the Day essays. He agreed that there were two rich, high-spirited characters here, Father and Mother Day, who ought to be in a play.

When they sought out the heirs of Clarence Shepard Day, pillar of nineteenth-century American life, and his unconventional and talented son, Clarence Jr., they found that Oscar Serlin, the producer, had had the same idea and was looking for a script. From that point the path was clear.

* * *

"They say there is no plot in this play," said Lindsay, stroking the reddish Father Day mustache which he has painstakingly grown for the role. "Why, more plot went into it than any play I can think of. We plotted and planned for months before we wrote a single line. Take the second act curtain. In a comedy the second act curtain has to be a tremendous laugh—and at the same time it must be in the very heart of the play. We had to have Vinnie on the stage with Father, but at that moment she is upstairs ill, with two doctors. The whole play up to that point had to be written so that Vinnie's running downstairs in her nightgown when Father bellows in wounded rage, must be natural and right."

"I knew we had it, before Howard did," put in Crouse, gathering himself up in remembered excitement. "Howard was reading the scene aloud, just casually, and—there it was. I got the lump in my throat, and I knew it was right."

"You don't always appreciate your own play while you're writing it," nodded Lindsay, "but this was one that had us laughing so we could hardly write it. There was one idea—when it came to us we just collapsed and yelled for Dorothy to come and hear what he had thought up. When she came she couldn't quite see the point—we had been too busy laughing to get the idea straight. It took us hours to hit on just the right line, and it's one of the big laughs of the play."

What is the next one to be? They are hard at work on it already, but they speak of it in whispers, and Crouse whips out of his pocket a pencil kept there for just this purpose, and solemnly touches wood. It seems that in the theater, you can't be too careful

Progress of the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After the opening "Simon Boccanegra" the new season of Metropolitan Opera has proceeded with "Orfeo," "Mignon," "Tannhäuser," "Boris Godounoff," "Die Meistersinger," "Aïda," and "Der Rosenkavalier"—a varied enough selection, but conspicuously lacking in novelty. However, a soprano new to the Metropolitan, an American winner of the Metropolitan Auditions last spring, Annamary Dickey, made her début as the Happy Shade in "Orfeo," singing pleasantly when she could be heard. Kerstin Thorborg was again a commendable Orfeo and Irene Jessner appeared as Eurydice. Erich Leinsdorf conducted this opera for the first time anywhere.

The "Mignon" cast was largely American, including as it did Risé Stevens (Mignon), Josephine Antoine (Philine), Helen Olheim (Frederic), Richard Crooks (Wilhelm Meister), and John Gurney (both Jarno and Antonio). It was natural then to ask, why not use English words instead of more or less bad French? Mme. Stevens imparted plenty of energy to her role, Miss Antoine sang with fluency and spirit, and Mr. Crooks acted in a way that proved the great advance he has made histrionically, besides doing some excellent singing. The roles of Lothario and Laertes went to foreigners—Nicola Moscona, Greek bass, and Alessio de Paolis, Italian tenor.

In "Tannhäuser," Lotte Lehmann, in uncommonly good voice, was outstanding as Elisabeth, in a cast in which Lauritz Melchior (Tannhäuser) and Lawrence Tibbett (Wolfram) were both praiseworthy. Erich Leinsdorf conducted this, as he did "Die Meistersinger," which he had never actually directed, though he had assisted Arturo Toscanini in preparing the work for Salzburg. Happily, Mr. Leinsdorf is an exceedingly good musician.

Walter Olitzki, in a cast otherwise familiar, made his local début as Beckmesser, with acceptable results. The Hans Sache was Friedrich Schorr, well disposed vocally, while Mmes. Jessner and Branzell were respectively the Eva and the Magdalene, Charles Kullman devoted his abilities to Walther von Stolzing, Herbert Janssen provided an admirable Kothner, and Emanuel List sang a somewhat curtailed Pogner.

* * *

"Boris Godounoff," which had been restored to Metropolitan activity last spring, proved none too impressive, partly because it had so much less to engage and satisfy the eye than it used to have here and partly because Ezio Pinza in the name part is an artist of earnest endeavor rather than of engrossing achievement. Ettore Panizza's carefully considered conducting and the distinguished (aside from the costume) Marina of Mme. Thorborg were among the better elements of the presentation.

Mr. de Paolis as Schouisky had a striking make-up; he looked like the pictures of Confucius! Otherwise his portrayal failed to transcend a conventional competence. Doris Doe as the Innkeeper and Norman Cordon as Varlaam entered well into the humors of the scene on the border of Lithuania. Mr. Kullmann was ineffective as the false Dimitri and Mr. Moscona not much better as Brother Pimenn.

"Aïda," conducted by Ettore Panizza, went in a way that pleased a very large audience, thanks especially to the magnificence of Bruna Castagna's Amneris, but Zinka Milanov (Aïda), Richard Bonelli (Amonasro), and Norman Cordon (Ramfis) were also well liked, and Arthur Carron assumed the trying duties of Radames.

"Der Rosenkavalier," again a first time for the conductor Leinsdorf, went somewhat better than it had done last season. Mme. Lehmann had never sung the Marschallin's music so well here before and Mme. Stevens has a particularly congenial role in Oktavian, which exhibits most favorably her skill as an actress. Mr. List's Baron Ochs possesses real character with a minimum of exaggeration.

* * *

Of course Arturo Toscanini's Beethoven program with the NBC Symphony in Carnegie Hall on the evening of the second was a paramount event. Never before, it seemed, could he have conducted the Ninth Symphony quite so overwhelmingly, and he prefaced it with a remarkable performance of the seldom done "Choral Fantasy." The participating Westminster Choir gave assistance of the very first order and Ania Dorfmann played the piano part in the fantasy in a way that could scarcely be bettered save for some hard tone in the introduction. But the solo quartet in the symphony—Jarmila Novotna, Kerstin Thorborg, Jan Peerce, and Nicola Moscona—was, with the exception of the contralto, inadequate.

On the evening of the third in Carnegie Hall the Philadelphia Orchestra gave the second concert in its Rachmaninoff cycle, with the composer again as soloist and Eugene Ormandy conducting. The program comprised two piano concertos, No. 2 in C minor, and No. 3 in D minor, and one purely orchestral piece, the familiar "Totentinsel." This was one of the occasions when praise may be bestowed without reservations.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	574,680
1939 volume to date	248,669,871
1938 volume to date	275,468,198

Stocks Shift Narrowly In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Stocks shifted over a narrow road in today's market.

It was a typical Saturday session with boardroom attendance light and most traders inclined to wait the new week before expanding commitments very far either way.

Dealings were slow from the start and fractional plus and minus marks were about evenly divided at the beginning of the final hour.

Edging forward were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Douglas Aircraft and Glenn Martin.

A shade in arrears were Anaconda, Boeing, International Harvester, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., du Pont, Goodrich, North American and Air Reduction.

A dribble of year-end tax selling and foreign liquidation still received some of the blame for apathetic markets. The home economic outlook, though, had its pleasing spots despite skepticism for the early part of 1940.

Rail Bonds Attract Buyers

Low and medium priced railroad bonds attracted major attention of buyers in today's market. Other groups, including foreign dollar loans, shifted unevenly over a narrow course.

Toward the close of the short session, gains of fractions to around a point or so were posted by Union Pacific 3½s, Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s and Long Island unified 4s.

Marking time or a shade under water were International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, Alleghany 5s, Western Union 5s and Standard Oil 2¾s.

Most of the recently depressed Scandinavian bonds made a comeback. It was not until after 11 o'clock that Finland 6s appeared on the tape at 33, up more than 2 points. Fractional gainers included Denmark 6s and Norway 6s. Copenhagen 5s were off.

U. S. Governments were quiet, 6-32 of a point higher to 4-32 lower.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Week of Nov. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined fractionally during the week ended Nov. 25, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's statistical index for the fourth week in November was 79.0 per cent of the 1926 average, says the report. Three of the major commodity group indexes showed decreases, three advanced, and four were unchanged.

Wholesale prices of raw materials, influenced by higher prices for farm products, raw jute, cocoa beans, and raw silk, averaged 0.1 per cent higher. The group of semimanufactured commodities decreased 0.1 per cent and finished products continued downward with a drop of 0.2 per cent.

Industrial commodities, that is, "all commodities other than farm products and foods," remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive week.

Commodity groups	Nov. 25 1939	Nov. 18 1939	Oct. 28 1939	P.C. Inc. from Aug.26 to Nov.25
All commodities	79.0	79.1	79.2	5.6
Farm products	67.6	67.3	67.2	10.6
Foods	72.0	72.3	72.3	7.9
Hides&lthr prod	104.2	104.3	105.5	12.5
Textile products	75.8	75.6	75.2	12.5
Fuel and lighting materials	74.8	74.8	74.6	2.2
Metal and metal products	96.1	96.1	96.3	2.8
Builds materials	92.9	92.9	93.0	3.6
Chem and drugs	77.4	77.8	77.9	4.3
Housefshg goods	90.0	89.7	89.3	3.4
Miscellaneous	78.2	78.2	77.4	7.0
Raw materials	72.3	72.2	72.1	9.2
Semimanufactured articles	81.9	82.0	82.9	10.1
Finished products	82.3	82.5	82.5	3.8
All commodities other than farm products	81.6	81.7	81.9	4.9
All commodities other than farm products & foods	84.4	84.4	84.2	5.0

G. M. Sales Best Since July, 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—November sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States totaled 162,881 units, biggest November in history and also the largest month since July, 1937, the company announced.

Sales to United States consumers numbered 110,471 units in October and 131,387 in November, 1938.

Sales to dealers in the United States last month were 180,133 units, compared with 129,821 in October and 159,573 in November, 1938.

November sales to dealers and export shipments by the company's factories in the United States and Canada were 200,071 units, against 144,350 in the preceding month and 185,852 in November, 1938.

For the first 11 1939 months United States consumer sales were 1,208,753 units, against 882,882, in the like 1938 period, and sales to United States dealers plus export shipments by United States and Canadian facories were 1,335,139 units, against 935,338.

The company no longer reports data on sales by foreign factories other than Canadian, because of inability to get such information from countries involved in war.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67	67	67	Dec 7
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	50	50	50	Dec 7
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Dec 8
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Dec 8
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Dec 7
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	¾	¾	Dec 8
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	35	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	11½	11½	11½	Dec 8
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	13½	13⅛	13¼	Dec 8
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 7
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec 8
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	171¾	170	170	Dec 8
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	13	13	13	Dec 6
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	9¾	9½	9⅜	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	+2¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	12	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Dec 6
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16¾	16	16¾	Dec 6
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Dec 8
24½	16⅜	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec 7
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	46	45¾	46	+ ¾
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	Dec 8
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	33	32¼	32¼	Dec 8
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	51¾	51	51	Dec 8
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	7	22	21½	22	Dec 8
115⅝	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	Dec 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec 5
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13½	12⅞	12⅞	Dec 8
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Dec 8
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	22	22	22	Dec 7
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	27	26¼	26¼	Dec 8
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7	7	7	— ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec 8
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf	3	35	34¾	35	Dec 6
59½	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	3	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅛	2	2	Dec 8
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	23	23	23	+ ¾
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	6⅛	6	6	Dec 8
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	23½	23	23¼	Dec 8
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	60	60	60	— ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 7
40⅛	24⅜	Am Metal (1)	2	25	25	25	
124½	112	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	19	4½	4¼	4¼	Dec 8
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	2	53¼	53	53	Dec 8
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	4	44⅛	43¾	43¾	Dec 8
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	18	9½	9½	9½	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	4	71	70½	71	Dec 6
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Dec 7
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	7	51¼	51	51¼	— ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	143	142	142	Dec 7
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	Dec 7
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	9	12¼	12	12¼	Dec 7
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	10	22	21	21¼	Dec 8
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89	88½	89	Dec 8
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 1
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	170¼	170	170¼	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	81	80½	81	+1⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	14	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+1¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	+1⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	5½	5¼	5½	Dec 8
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Dec 6
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	36	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	41½	41½	41½	Dec 8
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	22	22	22	Dec 7
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec 8
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	32	32	32	Dec 8
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	104½	104⅜	104½	Dec 6
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec 8
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
38	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
8⅜	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec 7
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec 8
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	71½	71½	71½	Dec 1
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Dec 5
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	17	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ¼
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	2	56	55½	56	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅜	21	21⅜	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¾	46⅝	46¾	Dec 8
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 6
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	7	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
30½	13⅛	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	10	16	15¼	15¼	Dec 8
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Dec 7
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	27⅜	27½	27¾	Dec 8
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Dec 7
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	6	30	30	30	
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85a)	1	22	22	22	Dec 8
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Dec 5
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38	38	38	
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	7	82⅞	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Dec 8
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	— ⅛
32⅞	19⅛	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	26	26½	26	Dec 6
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	Dec 8
17¾	6½	Blaw-Knox	7	11⅞	11½	11½	Dec 8
16½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	4	15	15	15	Dec
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	4	23⅜	22	23⅜	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	22	22	22	Dec 8
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Dec 7
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	3	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
52	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	10	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	5	6	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	12	12	12	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	22⅜	22	22	Dec 8
41⅞	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	Dec 7
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	7	1⅝	1½	1½	Dec 7
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	13⅜	13¾	13¾	Dec 8
14⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
50⅜	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	49	48¾	48¾	Dec 8
49⅝	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	49	49	49	Dec 7
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec 8
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	N'v 29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	1	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	Dec 8
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	6	24	23	24	Dec 7
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	32	32	32	Dec 8
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	Dec 7
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	7	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅜	21½	21½	Dec 8
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Dec 8
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Dec 8
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	22	22	22	
53	48½	Calif o pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec 6
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 8
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	22	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¾
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	20	5	5	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	4	39½	39⅜	39½	Dec 8
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Dec 7
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 7
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	73	72½	72½	—2
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	2	55½	55¼	55½	+1
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 8
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	5	4¾	5	
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Dec 8
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 8
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	21	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	25	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 8
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West	4	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	31	1¾	1½	1⅝	Dec 7
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2	2	Dec 7
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Dec 7
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	16½	16	16	Dec 8
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec 8
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 7
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	¾	⅞	Dec 8
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	⅞	1	Dec 7
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec 7
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Dec 6
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	31	87¾	87¼	87⅝	+ ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec 7
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	2	31¾	31¼	31¾	Dec 8
39	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	6	38	37½	38	Dec 8
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	14	47¾	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	16	37¾	37½	37¾	
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Dec 4
17½	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P r (6)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Dec 8
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec 7
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	14	24	24	24	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	41	23¾	23⅜	23¾	Dec 8
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	38	6¼	6¼	6¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
15⅜	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 8
30½	16	Col P pf (2.41k)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92	92	92	Dec 7
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
109¾	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Dec 8
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	109	109	109	Dec 5
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	4	65	65	65	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	9	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Dec 8
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	28¼	27¾	28	Dec 8
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	8	8	8	Dec 8
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	10	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	107½	107½	107½	
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	4	1⅛	1	1	Dec 6
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Dec 7
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 8
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	10	2	1⅞	2	Dec 7
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	17	16	17	Dec 7
101	88	Con-Pow pf(4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Dec 7
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp (½g)	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Dec 8
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	93½	93½	93½	Dec 8
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	6	43	43	43	
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	3	113¾	113⅜	113¾	Dec 8
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
39½	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼

Commerce and Finance

Effect of War on Commodity Prices Quite Unpredictable

Business and Industry

Retail Sales 5 to 12 P. C. Over Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade in the United States advanced this week on a national basis, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey, despite spotty regional reports.

Turnover for the period was estimated at 5 to 12 per cent ahead of a year ago.

"Buying was sporadic, according to merchants' reports," the review said, "and actual trends difficult to determine because of variations from day to day and among different departments.

"In some stores gift articles in the luxury and semi-luxury class were said to be selling at the best pace since 1929; others found lower-price merchandise sales activity outstanding; while many reported volume still too restricted to confirm any trend in price emphasis.

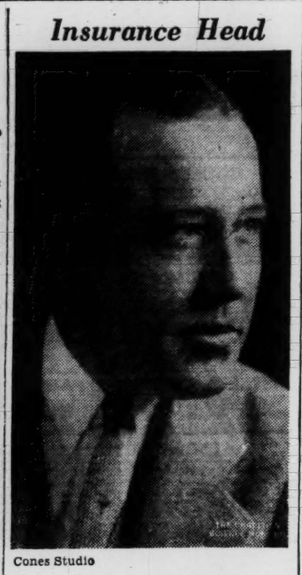
"Generally, the best comparisons were scored by centers in the East, in the South and in the Middle West, where the conclusion of the automobile strike was a stimulating factor.

"The slightest improvement was again recorded by the Pacific Coast, southwest trade, hampered by slow buying in drought-stricken areas, was up 2 to 6 per cent."

Business Failures Below '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended November 30 totaled 200, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Thanksgiving celebration in 23 states cut into the figure. This compared with 191 in the preceding week, which also included the Thanksgiving holiday in many states. The total for the comparable full week last year was 207.

Insurance Head



Cones Studio

Charles E. Becker

Elected President of Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Ill. Mr. Becker is President of Great American Life Underwriters, Inc., of San Antonio, Texas.

Texas Insurance Group Buys Control Of Franklin Life

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Purchase of substantially all of the capital stock of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Ill., by the Great American Life Underwriters, Inc., of San Antonio, Texas, has been announced by Gordon Rupe of the Dallas Investment Banking firm of Dallas Rupe and Son.

The Great American Life Underwriters, Inc., owns control of the Great American Life Insurance Company of San Antonio. Mr. Rupe said he had no information concerning a possible merger of the two insurance companies.

Purchase of the capital stock of Franklin Life, involving over 98 per cent of the shares, was completed in Springfield this week. The stock was bought from Henry Merriam, President of Franklin Life, and Henry Abels, Vice-President.

The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

Charles E. Becker of San Antonio, President of Great American Life, was elected President of Franklin Life. He will make his home in Springfield. Mr. Merriam was named President of the board of directors and Mr. Abels will continue as vice-president.

Franklin Life, larger of the two companies, has assets of about $50,000,000 and insurance in force of $300,000,000. It operates in 14 Midwestern, Western and Southern states, with about 20 per cent of its business in Texas.

Great American Life has capital of $2,500,000, assets of $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 insurance in force.

Drop Reported In Long-Term Private Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A significant feature of the general business recovery since 1933 is that it has not been accompanied by a rise in private long-term debt, the main function of which is to help finance the creation of durable goods, according to an investigation just made by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

Since reaching a peak in 1930, long-term private debt has undergone drastic deflation. Public debt, on the other hand, has expanded. This is regarded as a desirable development in some quarters, that also insist that there is no essential difference between private and public obligations. "In defense of this position," the Conference Board points out, "it is reasoned that where money is spent for such capital investments as highways, these items may be carried on the national balance sheet—just as corresponding private investments in plants and structures would be carried on corporation balance sheets."

"This reasoning," according to the study, "ignores the fact that a private enterprise may sell its capital assets and extinguish all or part of the debt incurred in their original purchase. Also, the value of an uneconomic private project is eliminated or measurably reduced by the ordinary forces of price in security markets. Government projects, on the other hand, cannot be so directly affected. There is no market for them. With the exception of a few toll-paying units, both amortization and maintenance charges must come out of governmental revenues, principally taxes."

During the period 1900 to 1930, aggregate private long-term debt showed a steady increase from $15,308,000,000 to $88,932,000,000, the annual rate of growth being 5.79 per cent. As the business recession became more intense after 1930, private debt declined sharply and failed to turn upward during the general business recovery. By 1937, it stood at $73,079,000,000 or only a little above the 1926 level. Preliminary data for 1938 indicate that there was a slight increase.

For the three decades of rising private debt, the study reveals that the most striking increase occurred in non-farm mortgages. These rose from $4,373,000,000 in 1900 to $45,746,000,000 in 1930. Farm mortgages advanced from $1,798,000,000 in 1900 to a peak of $10,751,000,000 in 1923 and stood at $9,631,000,000 in 1930. From 1930 to 1937 real estate mortgage debt, both farm and non-farm, contracted more than $14,000,000,000, as compared with a drop of $15,853,000,000 in all debt.

Indebtedness of transportation companies rose from $5,363,000,000 in 1900 to $12,836,000,000 in 1930 and stood at $11,976,000,000 in 1938, or about 7 per cent below the peak figure.

War Thus Far Distinctly Not Bullish on Commodity Prices

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the war has been on for three months the action of commodities since the big uprush of early September is worth recording.

For this purpose averages or index prices are almost worthless. For what they are worth, both spot and future averages made a perpendicular ascent early in September, then have sagged off slowly to lose about a third of their gains. But these averages cover as wide a variety of rugged individual movements among the commodities as has been seen in many a day. After the big jump, in which they one and all rose, they have been moving in all directions.

Erratic Sugar Price Movement

For example. Sugar prices of all kinds—Cuban raws, duty-paid, and refined sugar, and the world contract, moved up spectacularly for a week, then tumbled steadily to the end of October. As the Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., in its current Sugar Annual for 1939 relates:

"The reversal of the trend . . . coupled with the lack of destruction in the war—other than a reduction of 200,000 tons in Poland's expected output and the sinking of a few sugar ships—served to curtail buying of refined. By the end of October, duty free sugar had dropped to 2.90 cents per pound (same price as August 30) while Cuban sugar on that basis was worth but 1.40 cents, the lowest level seen since June, 1934, when the quota act became operative. Refined sugar in three successive reductions dropped (from $5.75) to $5.00 (per hundred pounds)."

Cotton and wheat, on the other hand, have in the last week passed their September peaks, after long vacillation. Both, cotton in particular, lost their momentum when the general enthusiasm faded. Cotton lost about two thirds of its gain promptly, being considered no war baby under any circumstances. But from there, pushed slowly by a compartively short crop, heavy buying in Liverpool and still heavier speculation in Bombay, it has now passed the 10-cent mark which was its September peak.

Wheat Surpuls Seen Shrinking

This week the average of private estimates for the winter wheat crop, now in the ground, is about 160,000,000 bushels short of last year, and with a normal spring wheat crop we shall have to draw substantially on our bulky carry-over. The government, meantime, has made another wheat loan, which may produce a tight situation, and now come reports that the Argentine crop will run little over half last year. That will turn British buying the Canada.

In between these two types of movement—down to the bottom and up to the top—are hides. As usual, they have followed the stock market. So they have see-sawed up and down, mostly down, and are now two cents below their September high of 16 cents. Rubber has done about the same.

Cocoa followed sugar's pattern—down. But it stopped and rallied in November when the British government took control of this almost sole remaining world commodity which had not been under control.

Silk is in a class by itself. All this year it has been in a persistent bull market, and the effect of war was merely to help it up one more leg of its long climb. It was $1.50 a pound at the beginning of 1938, $2.00 at the beginning of 1939, and $2.50 in the summer. With the war it rose to $3.00. Late in October it rushed up to $3.40 and now it's $3.65. The reason is tied in with Japan's economic difficulties and the expiration of the trade treaty on January 25.

Copper Price Held Down

The non-ferrous metals have likewise gone each his own way. Tin jumped from 45 cents to 75 cents in September, only to drop back to a current price around 45 cents again. On the other hand copper went to 12½ cents and would now be higher (it is higher in the open market) but for impending pressure from the TNEC and, more important, the threat of a cut in the "excise" tax on imported copper from 4 cents to 2 cents in connection with a reciprocal trade agreement with Chile.

Lead advanced silghtly, but its producers are traditionally cautious, and there has been no ground to retrace. Zinc was up rather sharply, but just as Isador Lubin was telling the TNEC about it, the price was cut this week.

Steel prices for the fourth quarter had been announced before the war started, and were not changed. Despite the biggest volume of steel bookings in American history, steel prices have been continued unchanged into the first quarter of 1940, except for small advances in sheets and strips. However, there is no more bargain or cut-price steel available as there was in the summer.

Oil prices, like the rest, shot up when the war started and folks were talking about how military needs might double peace-time requirements. They haven't, and prices are weak again, except for high octane gasoline, and for fuel oils, which are getting into a tight position because the improvement in refining produces steadily more gasoline and steadily less fuel oil out of each barrel of crude.

War Not Bullish

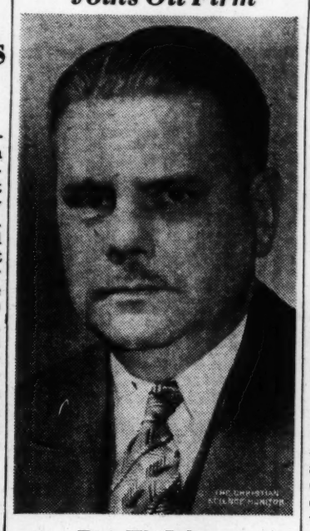
Europe is probably taking a shade less petroleum now than before the war, since civilian consumption is down and military consumption is not up.

The long and short of it is that the war has not yet had any really bullish effect on American commodities, except for the anticipatory move in September, which has been largely lost. Increased demand has not materialized for many reasons. First, this is a different kind of war, destruction is small and fighting limited. Second, the Allies are more self-sufficient. Tird, sterling is down sharply.

However, this is not to predict the future. Curiously enough, the September uprush and the October-November sag are very much like that what happened for some commodities in the fall of 1914. Sugar, in particular, shot up then, much more sharply than in 1939—and proceeded to lose almost all its gain. Then it took two years to regain its 1914 peak.

Shipping troubles may be bullish for commodities. The delays of the convoy system and the British examinations have cut down the effectiveness of available shipping far more than the losses by submarine and mine. In some lines, as in tankers, it now takes two to do the work of one; and many cargoes are being lost. However, the effect of this on prices may be slow.

Joins Oil Firm



Roy W. Johns

Appointed General Counsel of the Atlantic Refining Company. Mr. Johns was formerly of the legal staff of Swift & Company, Chicago.

Canada Enjoys Heavy Inflow Of New Money

OTTAWA (CP) — Money is plentiful in Canada today and possibly never before has there been so many banknotes in the pockets of the people, in office tills and safes and in the proverbial sock.

The monthly summary of the Bank of Canada placed the daily average active note circulation of Bank of Canada and chartered bank notes at $251,000,000 for October.

The average has jumped $44,000,000 since August when it was $207,000,000, and in October a year ago it was $220,000,000, with the average for 1938 being $205,000,000. These figures do not include banknotes in possession of the chartered banks.

Not Inflation

Financial experts here emphasize that this increase does not indicate inflation. The huge wheat crop brought large amounts of money into circulation, it was explained, and payment to troops on active service contributed to putting additional sums into the hands of the public. Slight increase in commodity prices also assisted in producing the upswing.

Of the $251,000,000 in circulation in October, $154,300,000 were Bank of Canada notes and the balance notes of the chartered banks.

Circulation Rising

In 1926 the daily average circulation for the entire year was $195,000,000. It reached $205,000,000 in 1929 and was down to $157,000,000 in 1933. Since then it has risen steadily to $205,000,000 last year and will be higher this year.

In January this year the average was $195,000,000. By March it was over the $200,000,000 mark and fluctuated close to $200,000,000 until September when it jumped to $233,000,000. November will be slightly higher than the $251,000,000 October average.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The price charged for gas by the London gas companies is to be increased because consumption has decreased and spreading the old overhead charges over a smaller output produces a higher unit cost.

The coal producers are also raising the price of coal, but for the opposite reason, namely, that increased output has necessitated operation of less efficient units, and therefore has produced a higher cost per ton.

What you might call profits on the roundabouts and profits on the swings; heads I win, and tails you lose. Or so it seems to the consumer, who finds his cost of living rising in both cases. He may agree that considered as individual instances both industries seem to have made out a case for their higher unit costs, but on the same basis he may make out a good case for raising the price of his own services, i.e., demand an increase in wages. And that may be merely the second step in an inflationary circle.

Higher Prices Needed

Clearly in many instances there must be an increase in unit prices, if industries quipped to do a certain peacetime business are required in war time to do less business and still pay overhead charges incurred for the larger output.

The problem of preventing inflation is not solved by prohibiting all such increase in price. According to many critics here a financial policy of preventing inflation must be based upon an economic policy of alloting labor and resources to the uses according to a plan of production which provides the minimum civilian requirements and the maximum warlike requirements. This represents, in the change from peace to war, so fundamental an alteration of our economy, that it must be done by direct economic control; it cannot be solved merely by finance.

The country is apparently not yet to be subjected to so rapid and strong an economic control as it could easily endure in making a maximum economic effort.

This conclusion is suggested by the discussions in the House of Commons on food rationing. Rationing of many foodstuffs has been expected for some time and the necessary ration books are in process of circulation to everyone in the British Isles. But actual rationing has been proposed so far only for butter and bacon, and the date on which that is to start seems to be progressively delayed.

Government spokesmen in the House have said rationing should only be applied when there is an actual scarcity of a commodity, that the public's liberty should not be interfered with, and that action should be delayed until conditions become more "normal."

To most economists, though not to a large part of the British popular press, these arguments do not even scratch the surface of the problem. Rationing is considered necessary on economic grounds in order to restrict consumption first at least to a level justified by forthcoming supplies (we should not live on stocks) and better still to the minimum consistent with health; in order to aid control of prices (available supplies should not be distributed to the highest bidders in time of war) in order to secure a just distribution of foodstuffs (butter should not be uncontrolled and go to the richer, leaving margarine to the poorer); and in order to economize shipping space (since so large a proportion of our foodstuffs are imported from overseas, since shipping is needed for necessary warlike imports, and since shipping is an arm of our economy most vulnerable to enemy action).

Loans Bill Presented

A National Loans Bill has been presented to Parliament and expounded by Sir John Simon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The discussion shed no light on the government's war time economic and financial policy, and it was left to opposition members of the House to expound the immediate task: to prevent inflation, to keep down short term interest rates (memory is still strong of the costly finance of the last war), to force up the prices of gilt-edged securities as a means of lowering general interest rates, and to raise loans in small batches not as during the last war at rising rates of interest, but on the contrary, at low and decreasing rates. The dominating feature ot the clearing bank returns for October is the rapid increase in bank holdings of Treasury Bills. The combined holding of bills discounted rose from £236,200,000 in September to £289,000,000 in October, an increase of £52,800,000.

Short loans, which are now dominated by the same Treasury Bill influence, rose by £13,500,000. Since commercial bills probably declined during the month (as is evidenced by returns of those banks which distinguish between commercial paper and Treasury bills in their returns) the increase in Treasury bills during the month must be of the order of £66,000,000 which is more than the increase of £51,000,000 in issue of Treasury bills by tender in the same period.

This suggests, as has been believed in the market, that Treasury bills taken over on issue by government departments are passing into the banking system.

Nation Has Lost Gold

With the outbreak of war the Exchange Equalization Account once more retires into secrecy. For the duration of the war there will be no further publication of the position of the Account. At the date of the last return the Account and the Bank of England together held nearly 71,000,000 ounces of gold, worth at today's price over £651,000,000. Since the war started the country has lost gold, but the Account must on balance have increased its foreign exchange.

Industrialists have been surprised by the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Oliver Stanley, in connection with the Cotton industry, that "It was essential that any individual or body with executive power should be completely divorced from any personal or pecuniary interest in the trade itself."

This appears to reverse entirely the policy of the government which in the past supported the plan for self-government of the cotton industry. And it most certainly does not represent the policy pursued by the government in setting up wartime controllers in other industries where almost without exception the controller, with executive power has been chosen from the industry itself. Mr. Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, would do well to send a copy of his speech to Mr. Burgin, the Minister of Supply.

Current Egg Prices Close to 1933 Lows

CHICAGO (AP)—Wholesale egg prices dropped one-half to a cent a dozen here to the lowest December planes, with one exception, in the memory of veteran traders.

Fresh gathered firsts and current receipts were quoted down to 19 and 17 cents, respectively, lowest since 1933 for this period of the year. Never before that, as far as traders could remember, were eggs bought under 20 cents as Christmas approached. A year ago firsts brought 26 cents a dozen and current receipts 25 cents.

Traders attributed the price drop to the spring-like weather which has been encouraging big flocks in heavy producing areas to laying records.

Rail Employment Tops '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that class I railroads had 1,038,404 employees in mid-November, a decrease of 1.59 per cent from October, but an increase of 8.09 per cent over November, 1938.

(Continued on Page 24)

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity — 2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
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114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

More Income with Safety
FEDERALLY INSURED TO $5000
The savings of investors in 40 states, 3 territories and 7 foreign countries are earning a liberal 4% income in this government chartered and supervised association.
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Then mail your investment monies to us to start earning a liberal 4% income at once in keeping with our investors who have never lost a dollar of principal or interest in our Association. All accounts with us are federally insured to $5000.00.
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 11
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

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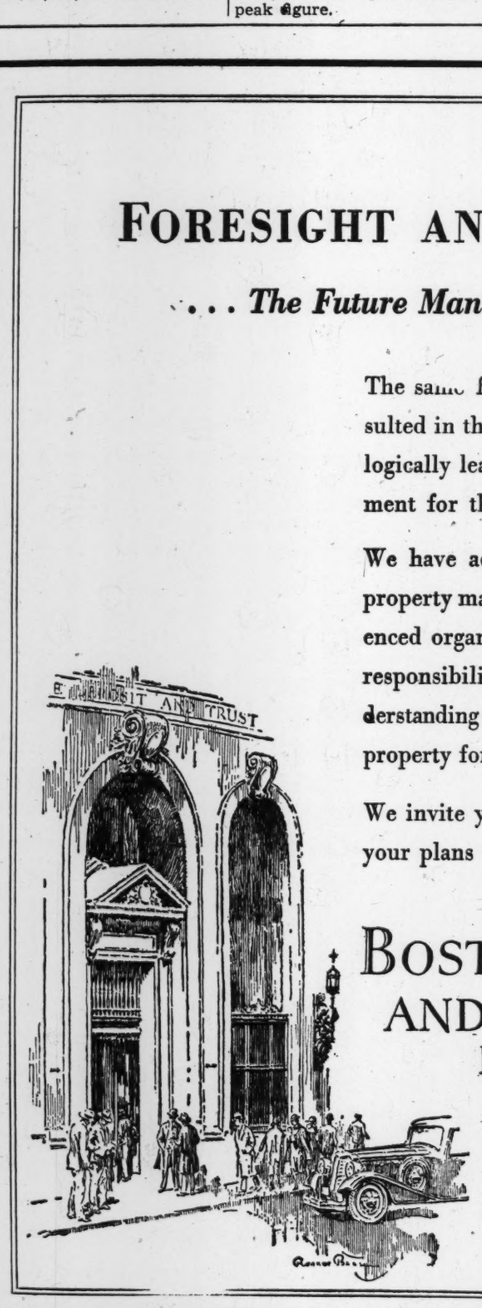
The same foresight and common sense that have resulted in the successful management of your property, logically lead you to give consideration to its management for the future.
We have acquired by many years of specializing in property management a thoroughly trained and experienced organization, a deep sense of obligation in the responsibilities of such service and a sympathetic understanding of the human problems involved. Managing property for others is our principal business.
We invite you to call, without obligation, and discuss your plans with one of our senior officers.


BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS
We act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
IDEAL country home for children of preschool age; excellent care and training; motherless children preferred. DELWOOD FARM, Athena, New York.

BULBS FOR SALE
Choice Tuberous Begonia Bulbs
Select varieties—Wrapped as gift for Christmas—Directions included. Medium size $1.50 for ten; Jumbo size $2.50 for ten. U. S. Postpaid. ALEXANDER SIM, 305 Sepulveda Blvd., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

CANDY, FRUIT AND NUTS
CANDIED FRUIT preserved in cane sugar. Packed in one and two lb. transparent boxes. Shipped anywhere in U. S. $1.25 lb. QUERENCIA ORCHARD, Los Gatos, Calif.
FRESH DATES—Delicious Holiday Boxes: 1¼ lbs. 45c, 2½ lbs. 75c, DeLuxe 1 lb. 60c; ready to ship. GUTHRIE'S TEMPE DATE GARDENS, 600 W. 5th St., ph. 374 Tempe; 144 N. 1st St., Phoenix, ph. 3-1630.

FOOD PRODUCTS
HOME MADE Fruit Cake, whole nuts and fruit. One to five pounds cake. $1.00 a pound plus postage. Sample on request. MISS ALTA RITCHIE, 500 Cypress St., Laguna Beach, California.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
ORDER NOW! Holiday fruit cakes with choice fruits and nuts. Weight 2¾ lbs. Dark $1.00, light $1.25, plus 17c per cake for postage. ELIZABETH ROSS, 121½ So. Eighth St., Olean, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET
BABSON PARK, FLA.—7-room comfortable suburban home with 3 bedrooms; Florida Ridge section; overlooking lake at Cody Villa. Write FRANK L. CODY.

REAL ESTATE
RESIDENCE OR REST HOME
North Shore, Long Island, N. Y.—Artistic and unusually beautiful home; Mediterranean architecture; atmosphere; privacy; economic; excellent condition; yachting, golf; 10 acres grounds, 500 feet water frontage; sell privately 10% of cost. Write Box C-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Clifford-Hewitt succeeded by Bartlett & Amero. COM. 7362.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — Distinctive private home on St. Johns River; own dock; spacious living; convenient to Marineland; moderate. Write for Jan. and Feb. reservations. POLLY SCATTERGOOD, 3958 Ortega Blvd.
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—2 rooms, each with bath; 1st and 2nd floors; furnished; permanents only; owner's residence; lake view; few blocks from several churches. SYLVIA D. SPENCER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
COLLEGE GRADUATE, several years' experience; commerce, social and library fields; desires to make change; position with future essential. L. E. H., 4139 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET
TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth St., Boston
1-2-3-Room Studio Suites
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 ROOMS FIREPLACE
FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED. RESTRICTED TENANCY; $45-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALLS; ELEVATOR; $32-80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET
BOSTON—Dec. 20th to Jan. 2, small furnished apt., Clearway St., near The Mother Church. Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptionally desirable furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, large hall; car stop Beacon St.; $70. Beacon 1396, Longwood 4057.

AUTO PARK
PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

BEDDING
MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR7-8195.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
WILL give children loving care in my beautiful country home; reasonable. MRS. ALICE R. FUNK, Swords, Ga.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
EFFICIENT home and office workers, regular hours or part-time service. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

FOOD PRODUCTS
ENGLISH FRUIT CAKES, 2½-lb. and 3½-lb. 70c lb; fresh eggs, butter. CHARLES W. BREADMORE, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston. Com. 1037.

FURRIERS
NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN
ARTIST, familiar with photographic layouts, ability to draw maps, graphs essential; must be fast worker to make newspaper deadlines; Christian Scientist preferred; immediate connection. Box M-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED WOMEN
COMPANION, and care young girl, invalid; light household duties; Christian Scientist wanted. Box X-75, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
HAIR stylist, haircutter; must have at least 5 years' experience. Box X-78, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed, attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-9494.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 4s '54-'44	144.20	114.19	114.20
38 3⅛s '49-'46	110.18	110.18	110.18
1 2⅞s '53-'49	104.24	104.24	104.24
10 2⅞s '60-'55	106.19	106.19	106.19
4 2¾s '65-'60	105.5	105.4	105.5

Corporation Bonds

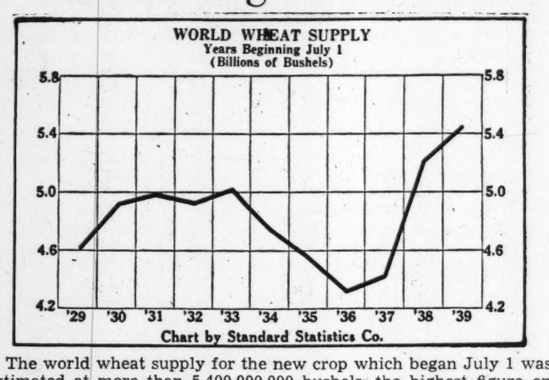
Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	107	107
7 Allegnhany cv 5s '44	77¼	77	77
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	69	68⅞	69
3 Am & For P5s 2030	62	62	62
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
7 Am Int 5½s '49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	109¼	109 1-32	109 1-32
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s'64	95	95	95
7 Arm Del 4s'57	99	98½	98½
2 Arm Del 4s'55	99	99	99
2 AT&SF 4s'95	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 AT&SF 4½s'48	103	102¾	103
8 A C Line clt 4s'52	65⅛	64¾	64¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	38½	38½	38½
2 B&O rfg 6s'95	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 B&O 1st 5s'48	64½	64½	64½
1 B&O rfg 5s'95	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
6 B&O cv 4½s'60	16½	16½	16½
2 B&O 1st 4s'48	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 B&O T C 4s'59	55	55	55
10 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	76	75⅞	76
1 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	116	116	116
8 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Bostonclde 5s'67	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	95½	95½	95½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Cal Ore Power	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98¼	93
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	78¼	78¼	78
1 Celotex 4½s '4 nw	87½	87½	87½
1 Cen NY Pw 3¾s '62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15¼	15	15
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
Cen Steel 8s '41	112	112	112
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
1 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	104½	104½	101½
2 C&O 4½s '92	122½	122½	122½
3 CB&Q rfg5s'71A	82¼	82	82¼
2 CB&Q4½s '77	77½	77¾	77½
40 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89¼	88½	88½
3 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	95½	95½	55½
2 Chi&Ell 6s '34	118½	118½	118½
2 Chi&Ell 5s '51 ct	18¼	18¼	81
¼ 1 Chi I&L 6s '47	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	7½	7½	7½
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1¾	1¾
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	26	26	26
4 CM&SP 4½ '89C	26	26	26
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Chi & N 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
38 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12½	12½	12½
3 C R I & P 4s '88	14½	14½	14½
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	4⅞	5
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90	90	90
5 Childs Co 5s '43	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 ClevUn Term 5½s '72	91	91	91
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82⅛	82½	82½
5 Col & So 4½s '80	35⅜	35¾	35⅜
1 Columbia G5s '52May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Con Edis 3¾s'46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Crown Cork 4½s '48	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5 Crusable Stl 4½s '48	103⅛	103	103
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¾	29¾	29¾
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	63	62¾	63
2 D&RG 4s '36	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
15 D&RG West 5s '55	2⅜	2½	2½
19 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	2⅛	2½	2⅛
10 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	15	15
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	47½	47½	47½
1 F'stone T&R 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7½	7½
6 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101½	101½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46B	101½	101½	101½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32½	32½	32½
46 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s '51	89	89	89
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	55	55	55
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48½	48¼	48¼
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	100	100	100
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s	88½	88½	88½
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71⅜	70	70
5 Iunt Paper 6s '55	95	94¼	94¼
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	40	40	40
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	45	45
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107½	107½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Ore Sh Line 6s '46	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac G&E 3⅞s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	74	74	74
7 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pen Pow 3½s '69	107	107	107
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
11 Pen RR 3½s '52	86	85¾	85¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	73	73	73
5 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	10	9¾	10
4 Pere Marq 4½s'80	57½	57½	57½
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	54	54	54
2 Phila Co 5s'67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111	111	111
7 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¾	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	106	106	106
11 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	98½	98	98
1 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	81½	81½	81½
4 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 PubSvc No Il 3½sI'68	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	99	99	99
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	100	100	100
5 Rutland Can 4s'49	8	8	8
9 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	95	95	95
21 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	56⅞	56½	56½
20 St LSF 4s½s'78	9	9	9
10 St L SW 5s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	55	55	55
10 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5½	5⅜	5⅜
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	5	5	5
12 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 SeaAllFla 6s '35B ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Shell Un 2½s'54	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 So Bell T&T 3s '79	103	103	103
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	106	106	106
5 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48¼	48	48
6 Sou Pac 4½s'81	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 So Pac 4½s '69	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65½	65½
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	46⅛	46	46
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 South Ry 6½s '56	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
12 South Ry gen 4s '56	59⅜	59¼	59¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104½	103⅜	104⅜
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	94½	94½	94½
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Tex Corp 3s '59	104½	104½	104½
24 Third Ave 4s '60	49½	49½	49⅜
3 Un Oil Cal 3s'59	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	80¼	79¾	80¼
1 US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Util P&L 5s '59	80½	80½	80½
6 Vanadium 5s 41	105½	104⅝	104⅝
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	61	61	61
2 Virginian Ry 3⅜s '66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 West Shore 4s 2351	47	47	47
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84	84	84
1 Western Un 5s '51	69	69	69
1 Western Un 5s '60	67	67	67
5 Western Un 4½s '50	62½	62½	62½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99	99	99
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

2 Antwerp 5s '58	68½	68	68
31 Argentine 4s '72Feb	78⅝	78½	78⅝
13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
6 Argentine 4½s '48	94½	94⅜	94⅜
3 Argentine 4½s '71	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Australia 4½s '56	85	85	85
4 Belgium 6s '55	86	85½	85½
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¾	12⅜
5 BuenA4¾s&5¾sApr'76	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3 Canada 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Canada 4s '60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile 6s '60 asd	11⅞	11¾	11¾
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept	15½	15½	15½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33	32⅞	32⅞
1 Copenhag 5s '52	41	41	41
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	38½	38½	38½
10 Denmark 6s '42	62½	62½	62½
7 Denmark 5½s '55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
15 Denmark 4½s '62	43	42½	42½
1 Dresd 7s '45	11	11	11
2 Finland 6s '45	44	44	44
2 GerGov 5½s '65	8	8	8
9 Ger Govt 7s '49	9½	9½	9½
12 Ger Gn El P2Jap	84	84	84
15 Italy 7s 1951	66	65½	65⅝
2 Japan 5½s '65	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Met Water 5½s'50	74	74	74
1 Mex 5s asd '45	1	1	1
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	75½	75	75½
4 Norway 6s '44	86	85⅝	86
6 Norway 6s '43	87	86	86½
6 Norway 4½s '56	68⅞	68	68
6 Norway 4½s '65	63½	63	63½
28 Norway 4s '63	62	60¾	62
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	56	56	56
9 Panama 5s'63A st asd	70	69¾	69¾
1 Peru 7s '59	9	9	9
15 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	9	9	9
2 Prussia 6½s '51	11½	11½	11½
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7½	7½	7½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Urug 4s4¼s4½s78 Feb	48	48	48

Total today 1,421,000; previous day, 6,952,050½ week ago, 3,186,000; year ago, 4,435,500; two years ago, 3,989,100; Jan. 1 to date, 1,918,127,000; year ago, 1,700,418,125; two years ago, 2,664,462,375.

World Wheat Supply Estimate Is the Highest on Record



The world wheat supply for the new crop which began July 1 was estimated at more than 5,400,000,000 bushels, the highest figure on record.

Prices Higher In Livestock Mart in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—After selling off last week, medium weight and weighty steers made a quick reversal in price trend and advanced 25-50c during the current period. All yearlings remained active at strong to 25c higher prices. Hogs and lambs fluctuated mildly and closed with unimportant price changes. Prime long yearlings cashed at $11.65, top hogs made $5.75, specialty lambs reached $9.50, while the practical top stopped at $9.25.

This week's upturn on medium weight and heavy steers placed these cattle in a better price position in relation to light and long yearlings than has prevailed in many weeks. But little cattle still commanded a premium and the supply of well finished light yearlings scalling less than 950 pounds was entirely too small to supply trade requirements.

While long yearling steers, grading strictly prime topped at $11.65, choice to prime kinds made $11.40 and many loads brought $10.50-11.25. Reflecting the upswing on strictly good, choice and prime bullocks with weight, 1197 pounders cashed at $11.00, and 1374 pound steers brought $10.85.

Price changes in the hog department were of little significance, usually being limited to less than 10c variations. Top was established at $5.75 Monday, stopped at $5.65 Tuesday and Wednesday, and advanced to $5.75 Thursday, closing prices standing mostly steady to 5c under late last week. During the four day period, good and choice 160-240 pound hogs bulked at $5.45-5.75, with most 240-330 pound butchers at $5.25-5.55. Packing sows comprised around six per cent of the salable supply and sold generally at $4.85-5.10.

Fat lambs closed strong and active after having sold unevenly lower early in the week. Specialty westerns made $9.50, hardly indicative of the practical top which stopped at $9.25. Most westerns and natives bulked at $8.75-9 and some lacking quality and finish sold at $8.25-8.70. Most of the yearlings offered brought $7-7.75 and a small showing of feeders turned at $8.60.

Excess Reserves Up $10,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $10,000,000 to $5,150,000,000 in the week ended December 6.

It was the first increase in six weeks, but the recent series of decreases is expected to be resumed next week when investors pay for more than $500,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds they bought this week.

The Board also announced that the 12 Federal Reserve banks reduced their holdings of Government securities last week by selling $5,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds and failing to replace $35,000,000 of Treasury bills which matured.

Cut in 1940 Wheat Surplus In Prospect

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The poorest wheat crop prospect in years in the western hemisphere, where most of the world's surplus grain is produced, today promised to relieve the glut of international supplies in 1940.

Preliminary estimates indicated that the Argentine and United States surpluses may be reduced more than 100,000,000 bushels within the next year. Some grain interests believe the peak of large world wheat stocks will have been passed by mid-1940 when carryover may reach an all-time record of 1,400,000 bushels.

Government figures indicated 1939-40 world wheat production may total 4,287,000,000 bushels, about 300,000,000 below the record crop of the previous season. Since these figures were compiled, however, reports of serious reductions in crop possibilities in Argentina, coupled with the drought in the American southwest and sub-normal moisture conditions over much of the spring wheat areas of the United States and Canada, have caused some traders to believe world figures should be lowered.

Recent estimates of U. S. winter wheat production early next summer have been below 400,000,000 bushels compared with 550,000,000 the season just ended. Traders said that if spring wheat production is average, total domestic harvest may be approximately 100,000,000 bushels below annual consumption. To meet this deficiency the nation could draw upon an estimated carryover next July 1 of 225,000,000 bushels, which would leave slightly less than normal "safe" carryover a year hence. However, because exports now are running smaller than expected, the carryover next July 1 may be larger than 225,000,000 bushels.

The Argentine crop now being harvested may be the smallest in 22 years, if latest estimates as low as 136,000,000 bushels prove correct. With a December 31 carryover of 70,000,000 bushels, Argentina would have only slightly more than 200,000,000 bushels to meet home requirements half that large and provide a surplus for reserve and export. This means exports in 1940 could not approach the 1939 figure which already is in excess of 160,000,000 bushels.

Recognition of a change in world conditions caused wheat prices to drop with stage their strongest advance since the first days of the European war and prices reached the highest levels in more than two years. Before the opening today wheat was 3⅞-5ffi cents higher than a week ago.

Corn gained 5⅛-⅞ cents, oats ⅝-⅝, and rye 4¼-5½ cents during the week, while soy beans lost ¼-1¼. Lard gained 20-30 cents.

Sees Finance Firms Barrier To Loan Shark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first line of defense against the unlicensed loan shark today is the licensed personal finance company, declared William Trufant Foster in an address at the annual dinner of the New York State Association of Personal Finance Companies at the Hotel Astor here.

With the expansion of business, Mr. Foster said, the loan shark business has also expanded and from estimates recently made by Rolf Nugent it appears that outstanding loans of the bootleg companies increased in four years from about $24,000,000 to about $76,000,000, a gain of more than 200 per cent. This means, Mr. Foster pointed out, that with the usual rate of 240 per cent a year, the loan sharks are now collecting in illegal charges, from the neediest and most helpless people, more than $100,000,000 a year. This is being done mainly in states where the maximum legal rate is 8 or 10 per cent, he said.

A line of defense against this bootleg business has been the credit unions but, statistics which show the relative volume of business of the various small loan agencies reveal the first rank importance of the personal finance company. At the close of 1937, the latest year for which complete data are available, loans outstanding of personal finance companies were $351,000,000, whereas loans of industrial banking companies were $220,000,000 and of credit unions about $92,000,000.

"The fact that personal finance companies," Mr. Foster continued, "are the first line of defense against loan sharks is further shown by a study, recently made at the Harvard Business School. The results were published this year in the Pollak Foundation series. This study shows that in our deepest depression, when hard-pressed families in Massachusetts needed help more than ever before, the loans of credit unions fell off by several million dollars, whereas the loans of personal finance companies, during the same period, increased by about the same amount.

"Convincing evidence that the licensed personal finance companies are the most deadly enemies of the loan sharks is the fact that the far-flung and well-financed fighting forces of the loan sharks train all their guns on the personal finance companies. Loan sharks know that if the maximum legal rates on loans are so low that legal companies have to give up the fight, that leaves the whole field to the bootleg lenders. Then they rush in and charge their customary 240 per cent a year.

"The personal finance companies always carry the fight to the loan shark's own territory. The commercial banks and other legal lenders, however, with the exception of credit unions, confine themselves to fields in which they meet relatively few of the potential victims of the loan sharks.

"Fortunately, the loan sharks are being driven out of one state after another. A few years ago, they lost Kentucky, long one of their most lucrative hunting grounds. This year they lost another of their chief strongholds, the State of Minnesota, where counsel for the American Federation of Labor won an important Supreme Court case against the loan sharks.

"Gains have been made this year also in Utah, Missouri, and California."

Mendelssohn Bank Moratorium

AMSTERDAM (AP)—A court writ granted to the closed bank of Mendelssohn & Co., an 18-month moratorium for settlement with its creditors. Of the 303 creditors, with total claims of 50 million florins ($26,200,000) only three objected to the moratorium.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per-Rate	Pay-riod	Hldrs. of able	Record
Acme Glove pf	$3.25	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 20
Keith-A-O 7% pf	$1.40	.. Dec. 22		Dec. 8
Minn P&L 7% pf	$1.60	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Do 6% pf	$1.38	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Do $6 pf	$1.38	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Mt Vernon Wberry M pf	$4.50	.. Dec. 19		Dec. 12
Pac So Inv A	50c	.. Dec. 15		Dec. 11
Reed-Prentice Cp pf	7% $3.50	.. Dec. 14		Dec. 7
Thay'sLtd $3.50pf	$3.50	.. Jan. 1		Dec. 16
Un Buffalo M pf	$1.75	.. Dec. 18		Dec. 11
Extra				
Am Hardware	25c	.. Dec. 26		Dec. 8
Bk of Manhat Co	10c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 15
City Ntl B&Tr (Kan. City, Mo.)	$2.00	.. Dec. 31		Dec. 15
Consol Bak	25c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 16
Heller (W E) & Co	30c	.. Dec. 26		Dec. 16
Lindell Tr St L	25c	.. Dec. 15		Dec. 9
Ntl Mar Bk Balt	30c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 28
Noblitt Sp'ks Ind	90c	.. Dec. 28		Dec. 18
Oahu Sug Co Ltd spec	cm 20c	.. Dec. 11		Dec. 5
Peo Ntl Bk Seattle	25c	.. Dec. 30		Dec. 23
Reed R Bit	25c	.. Dec. 25		Dec. 13
Shawmut Assoc	20c	.. Dec. 23		Dec. 15
State Bk K'more	15c	.. Dec. 30		Dec. 20
U S Trust (NY)	$10	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 21
Irregular				
Broad St Invest	37c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 19
Food Mchy Cp	25c	.. Dec. 30		Dec. 16
Helena Rubinstein	25c	.. Feb. 1		Jan. 15
Sixth & B'way Bldg	20c	.. Dec. 1		Dec. 15
Resumed				
Capital Transit Co	50c	.. Dec. 20		Dec. 5
Stocks				
Plym Cord E S	12½c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 30
Initial				
Paracale Gum Con M Inc	1½c	.. Dec. 30		Dec. 15
Union Securities	$5	.. Dec 15		Dec. 7
Increased				
Unit Sav Bk deb	50c	S Dec. 20		Dec. 5
Year End				
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fd F	15c	.. Dec. 23		Dec. 11
Gen Baking Co	15c	.. Dec. 23		Dec. 16
Jefferson Elec	75c	.. Dec. 28		Dec. 15
Liquid Carbonic	25c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 19
Lyon Metal Prods	50c	.. Dec. 20		Dec. 9
Mass Invest Tr	13c	.. Dec. 23		Dec. 11
Memphis Nat Gas	15c	.. Dec. 22		Dec. 18
Missouri P Cement	75c	.. Dec. 20		Dec. 9
Moloney Elec A	31	.. Dec. 15		Dec. 2
Murray Ohio Mfg	50c	.. Dec. 20		Dec. 14
Mutual Tel (Hawaii)	30c	.. Dec. 11		Dec. 10
Reynolds (R J) T Do B	30c	.. Dec. 26		Dec. 12
Rhinelander Paper	30c	.. Dec. 26		Dec. 13
Va Ry ($100 par)	20c	.. Dec. 20		Dec. 13
Wiser Oil Co	$4	.. Dec. 27		Dec. 16
Regular	50c	.. Jan. 2		Dec. 12
Air Assoc	12½c	Q Dec. 26		Dec. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 18
Allied Lab Inc	15c	Q Dec. 27		Dec. 15
Altoona & L V Ry	$1	.. Dec. 16		Dec. 11
Am Hardware	25c	Q Dec. 26		Dec. 8
Appach E P $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 22		Dec. 9
Bank of Manh Co	20c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 15
Barrister, Hall Tr Co (Boston)	37½c	Q Dec. 15		Dec. 5
Camden & Burl Ry	75c	S Jan. 2		Dec. 15
Cap Admis pf A	75c	Q Jan. 1		Dec. 18
Cent Aguirre A	37½c	Q Jan. 15		Dec. 28
City Nat Bk & Tr Co (Kan City Mo)	$4	S Dec. 31		Dec. 15
Conn Gas&C Sec pf	75c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 15
Consol Bak	25c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 16
Delaware R R	$1	S Jan. 2		Dec. 15
Dentists Supply of N Y 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 23		Dec. 23
Easton & Howard Mgt Fd A 1	20c	.. Dec. 23		Dec. 11
Fid Title & Tr (Stamford Conn)	$1.50	Q Dec. 30		Dec. 30
Finnace Co Pa	$2	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 16
Food Mchy pf	$1.12½	Q Dec. 30		Dec. 16
Gen Baking pf	$2	Q Dec. 23		Dec. 16
Grd Rap & Ind RR	$2	S Dec. 20		Dec. 9
Hawaiian Elec Co	35c	.. Dec. 15		Dec. 5
Do 7% pf	44¾c	Q Dec. 26		Dec. 16
Intl Prod pf	$3	S Jan. 15		Dec. 30
Irving Trust (NY)	15c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 12
Kan G&El 7%	$1.75	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 14
Do 6%	$1.50	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 14
Keystone P S pf	70c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 15
L'ville G&E 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 15		Dec. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 15		Dec. 31
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 15		Dec. 31
Lykens V RR&Coal	40c	S Jan. 2		Dec. 15
Middlesex Water Co 7% pf	$3.50	S Jan. 2		Dec. 22
Mt. Diablo Oil Mining & Dev Co	10c	Q Mar. 1		Feb. 15
Minn P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 11
Moloney El Co non-cum cl "A"	$1	.. Dec. 15		Dec. 2
Nat Mar Bk Balt	90c	S Jan. 2		Dec. 28
Ninth & Olive B Co	10c	.. Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Noblitt Sparks	60c	Q Dec. 28		Dec. 18
Pacific Lig pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 20		Dec. 30
Pacific So Investors pf	$3 75c	Q Jan. 2		Dec. 15

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
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Call C-97
COAL
Fast Delivery

ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CO.

Only a few more days to do your Christmas Shopping

Give Furniture This Christmas

Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
51 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

For a Man's CHRISTMAS

Shop at the
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22 N. Court C-1879

Give BOOKS
LITTLE BOOK SHOP
14 S. PERRY C-223

Distinctive Gifts
from
Klein & Son
Jewelers

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

See "Merpaco"
Christmas Gifts
MERCANTILE PAPER CO.
116 Commerce St. C-78

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Pierre Beauty Salon
PIERRE DUBA
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Phone 39-211 Bradenton
Any System of Permanent Waving Artistic Hair Cutting by Pierre

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

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Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

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Delicious Oranges, Seedless Grapefruit
Packed and Shipped to Order
"Send a box home"
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Old Sarasota Road Bradenton, Fla.

Christmas Cards, Gifts, Kodaks, Stationery, Hankies
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Flowers
by wire
Anywhere—any time
THE BLOSSOM SHOP
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DUDE RANCH LAND, $3 PER ACRE
In the Garden Spot of The Florida West Coast — also grazing lands. Send for particulars.
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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

Perrydell Tea and Guest House
LUNCH—DINE
ROOMS GIFTS
Box 601 Phone 308
Daytona Beach

ANGELL & PHELPS
Makers of Fine Candies
New Imported and Domestic Novelties
332 S. Beach Street, Tel. 517

PHONE 329
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ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

HALIFAX CLEANERS
126 Magnolia Avenue
Responsible and Reliable One-Day Service
Telephone 373

DeROI'S
BEAUTY SALON
510 OCEAN BOULEVARD
(Seabreeze)
MARGERITE MOORE, Mgr.
Tel 1020

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
618 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Contract Plumbing and Repairs
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Show Room Display
121 S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 511

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Foundation Garments
KICKERNICK
Gowns—Slips—Panties
Dorothy R. Bunch Tropical Arcade

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment for Men, Women and Children
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LAMPS—GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces, Reasonably Priced
Also Christmas Cards
Maude Sanders
429 E. LAS OLAS BLVD.

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Dry Goods—Yarns
Interior and Drapery Dept.
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st. Ave.

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Exclusive Dealer
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Also Contracting and Repairs
S. W. 1st Avenue and Wall Street Phone 501

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Operating our fifth season
Same Good Food
Same Courteous Service
Cor. S. E. 2nd Ave. and 2nd St.

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

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Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS, INC.
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

FINE DINNERS
Lunches
THE SANDPIPER
Located at Dania Beach
100 Yards South of Bridge

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FLORIDA RENTALS
Houses and Apartments
R. F. THOMPSON
With L. C. Miller & Co., *Realtors*
227 S. E. First Avenue

Mrs. Whiting's Waffle Shop
BREAKFAST and LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS
5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 E. Las Olas Blvd.

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments

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Also St. Augustine

LOVETT'S
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and Piggly Wiggly
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New York Laundry Inc.
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Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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for everyone at
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NOTED FOR CHIC
Where high fashion and moderate cost will reward your first and ever after visit.
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Lakeland Steam Laundry
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For Quality and Service
On Lake Mirror
DIAL 2139

In Lakeland for
FURNITURE
see
KIRK McKAY

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Phone 2187

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RACYS, INC.
Ladies' and Children's Apparel
Piece Goods
Kickernick and Barbizon
Underwear

FLORIDA

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For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Lunch or Dine at
La Casita
WHERE GOOD FOOD and CHARMING ATMOSPHERE BLEND
3542 MAIN HIGHWAY COCONUT GROVE
PHONE 4-9400

We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

ORLANDO

22 No. Orange Ave. Phone 5727
Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
All the Latest Creations

HART SWALSTEAD
JEWELER
GRUEN WATCHES
SAN JUAN HOTEL BLDG. PHONE 7574

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

The Gloria Hat Shoppe
ORIGINAL DESIGNERS OF MILLINERY
We Clean and Remodel All Types of Hats
Inez Thomas, *Designer*
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Everything Electrical
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A complete line of all kinds of Building Materials
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for Everybody. Shop and Save
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Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

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132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
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SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

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GIBBS SERVICE
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Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
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New Fur Salon Now Open
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FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
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"Established Half Century"
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Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

ROSES
Make your rose bushes produce more bloom and last longer by using
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Cold Smoke Products Co. of Florida
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While in Orlando *see*
Our New Store
PURCELL COMPANY
Clothing — Furniture
We clothe the family—we furnish the home
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Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
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or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
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Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

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Just Good Food at reasonable prices.
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Infant—Children's Dept.
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Food Palace Court
Orlando Florida

We Appreciate Your Business
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142 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

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Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

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Orlando's Rendezvous for hats designed exclusively for you
By
INEZ THOMAS
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

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Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious
Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

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REALTOR
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Sarasota, Florida

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The Theatre Bldg. Phone 2189

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Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
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Phones 2536—2537

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
All lines of Beauty Culture
15 Years in Same Location
12 LORD'S ARCADE PHONE 2229

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main St. at Five Points

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Gifts
DISTINCTIVE ACCESSORIES
Mira Mar Block

PENNEY'S
welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store.
J. C. Penney Company

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"Gifts of Distinction"
Books Rental Library
Local Stationery
245 MAIN STREET

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PRINTING
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"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

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AT FIVE POINTS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
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383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

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SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

HAMILTON'S
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Atlas Tires and Batteries
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Electric Power Greasing
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Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
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Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

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Teacher of Piano
331 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 6803

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

ARE YOU THE TYPE who likes to shop in a quiet, refined atmosphere where your personal needs are given the utmost consideration? Come to the **Upstairs** shop of
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Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

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FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
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Quality—Integrity—Service
487 Main Street Phone 2256

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

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A Complete Cleaning Service

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Roxanna Shop
Distinctive Gifts for all Occasions
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Let me Upholster, Rebuild, Restyle and Return your Furniture like new.
W. E. SEAMAN
P. O. BOX 2001 19 LORD'S ARCADE

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MALTBY SHOE SHOP
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419 Main Street Phone 2707
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Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

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Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
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IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

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Clearwater 5-4201

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WILLSON-CHASE
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ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
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Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
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Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

BELL Super Soft BREAD
LOOK FOR THE *Silver Seal*
426 Preston Avenue South

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

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Birthday and Wedding Cakes our Specialty
Heim's Bakery
845 CENTRAL AVE PHONE 5587
"Special Catering to Parties"

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TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
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PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
ARTIST SUPPLIES

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and
WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

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Personal Service Phone H-1454

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WOLF BROS. Inc.

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"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison St. Phone 2059

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

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Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Lady Jane Hat Shoppe
601 Tampa St.
Cor. Twiggs
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CERTIFIED WATCH MAKER
Horological Inst. of America
Located at SPOT JEWELRY CO.
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PERMANENT WAVES
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Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs
Lubrication — Simonizing a Specialty
Platt St. at Plant Ave. Phone H-3165

FARNER, INC.
307 Zack St., Tampa, Fla.
Air Step Shoes for Women
Red Goose and Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Valdez BEAUTY SALON
5th Ave. New York
709 TAMPA STREET
PHONE M-1215

WARREN'S---DeSOTO
Cleaners—Dyers
Laundry—Hatters
Plant, 1708 Tampa St., Phone M-8001
Rug Cleaning, Furniture Cleaning
Eulan Mothproofing, Cold Storage for Furs

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Lanudry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Office Economy Index, Inc.
Office Supplies
Complete line
Christmas Cards and Gifts
314 Twiggs St., Phones 2967, 2968

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

Ford—Mercury
Lincoln Zephyr
Dependable Used Cars
HOLTSINGER MOTOR CO.
1514 FLORIDA AVE. Phone M1831

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000
FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 22 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

MARY FROCHLICH
BEAUTY SHOP
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
West Palm Beach

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

ROELS QUALITY MARKET
MEATS
POULTRY
SEA FOODS
Phone 26-491 191 Avenue A, N. W.

BALFOUR BROS.
Hardware
Phone 23031 62 4th Street, N. W.

FREDERICK & ANDERSON
Hart Schaffner and Marx
Suits—Arrow Shirts
267 W. Central Avenue

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"Flowers by Wire to All Parts of the World"
Cut Flowers—Ornamentals
Potted Plants
Sixth Street, N. W. Phone 27-371

FARLEY ELECTRIC
Our Aim
Good Work at Fair Profit
Oldest Established Business in Electrical Service
Phone 25-281 Third Street, S. W.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

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Winter Haven — Auburndale

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Largest Selection of
DRESSES—HATS—BAGS
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315 Central Ave., *next to McCrory's*

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Fleet's Department Store
Ladies', Men's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Shoes for the Entire Family
Where Quality and Price Count
CENTRAL AVENUE, WEST

Runkle Grocery
The Best the Market Affords
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

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McCray's
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
SWEATERS
ACCESSORIES
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Winter Park, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicitd
ATLANTA, GA.

GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS
Picture Frames Made to Order
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

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MELLOCHIMES
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TOY HEADQUARTERS
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Peachtree Dining Room
Good Home Cooked Food
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Installations from $1250 up
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Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
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BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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"Where Friends Meet"
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Tenth St. West End

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For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

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"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

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Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

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9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
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Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

For Complete Service
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Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Nutting Floral Co.
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Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

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Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
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DYEING

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Macon's Newest Fashion Shop

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ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
Quality First Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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RAIN OR SHINE
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FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
ANDREWS MUSIC COMPANY
231 NORTH TRYON STREET

Europe

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We Want Gabe Fuel
Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
RAADHUSVEJ 18. CHARLOTTENLUND
ORD. 3460

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
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Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

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Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

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STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
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CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

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STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

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Norrmalmstorg

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BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

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Argenterie—Réparations
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GUTERSTRASSE 207
(Watchmaker—Jeweller)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
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KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

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Grand and Upright pianos of all makes and prices.
Pianos for hire—radio sets.
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Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner - Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

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Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

MOLKEREI HOFER
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Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
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Seiler
SIGMUND
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

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MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

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9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
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WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

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La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
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Ch. Leclerc & Gorin S.A.
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Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
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vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
Coal

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

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Articles de Voyage—Réparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

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L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83
(FURS)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

FOR SKI-ING
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Zürich Rämistrasse 3, b/Bellevue

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Butcher
ZURICHBERGSTR. 70
gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

Union of South Africa

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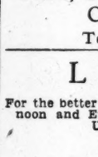

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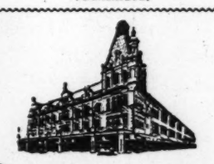
(Continued)



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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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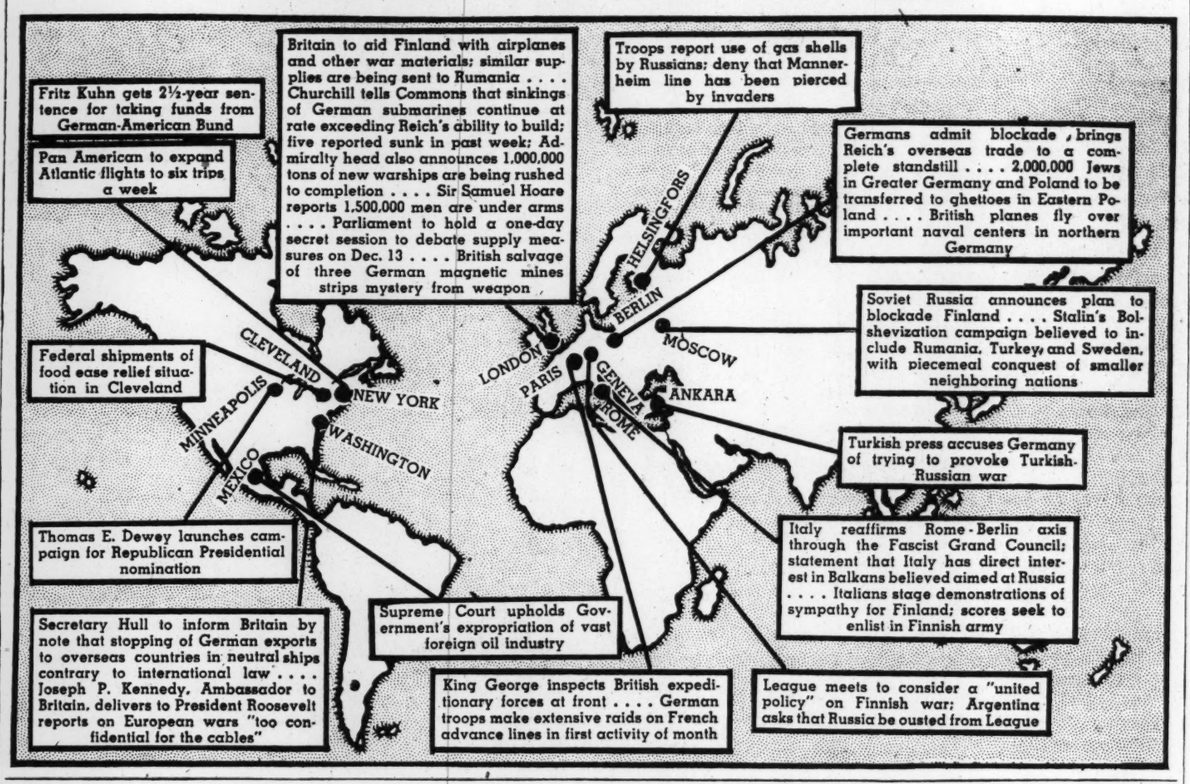
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain to aid Finland with airplanes and other war materials; similar supplies are being sent to Rumania . . . . Churchill tells Commons that sinkings of German submarines continue at rate exceeding Reich's ability to build; five reported sunk in past week; Admiralty head also announces 1,000,000 tons of new warships are being rushed to completion . . . . Sir Samuel Hoare reports 1,500,000 men are under arms . . . . Parliament to hold a one-day secret session to debate supply measures on Dec. 13 . . . . British salvage of three German magnetic mines strips mystery from weapon
Troops report use of gas shells by Russians; deny that Mannerheim line has been pierced by invaders
Fritz Kuhn gets 2½-year sentence for taking funds from German-American Bund
Pan American to expand Atlantic flights to six trips a week
Germans admit blockade brings Reich's overseas trade to a complete standstill . . . . 2,000,000 Jews in Greater Germany and Poland to be transferred to ghettoes in Eastern Poland . . . . British planes fly over important naval centers in northern Germany
Soviet Russia announces plan to blockade Finland . . . . Stalin's Bolshevization campaign believed to include Rumania, Turkey, and Sweden, with piecemeal conquest of smaller neighboring nations
Federal shipments of food ease relief situation in Cleveland
Turkish press accuses Germany of trying to provoke Turkish-Russian war
Italy reaffirms Rome-Berlin axis through the Fascist Grand Council; statement that Italy has direct interest in Balkans believed aimed at Russia . . . . Italians stage demonstrations of sympathy for Finland; scores seek to enlist in Finnish army
Thomas E. Dewey launches campaign for Republican Presidential nomination
Supreme Court upholds Government's expropriation of vast foreign oil industry
Secretary Hull to inform Britain by note that stopping of German exports to overseas countries in neutral ships contrary to international law . . . . Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain, delivers to President Roosevelt reports on European wars "too confidential for the cables"
King George inspects British expeditionary forces at front . . . . German troops make extensive raids on French advance lines in first activity of month
League meets to consider a "united policy" on Finnish war; Argentina asks that Russia be ousted from League
HELSINGFORS
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
ROME
MOSCOW
ANKARA
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MINNEAPOLIS
MEXICO

A Verse for Today . . .

Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.—Ps. 139:23, 24.

Daily Anecdote

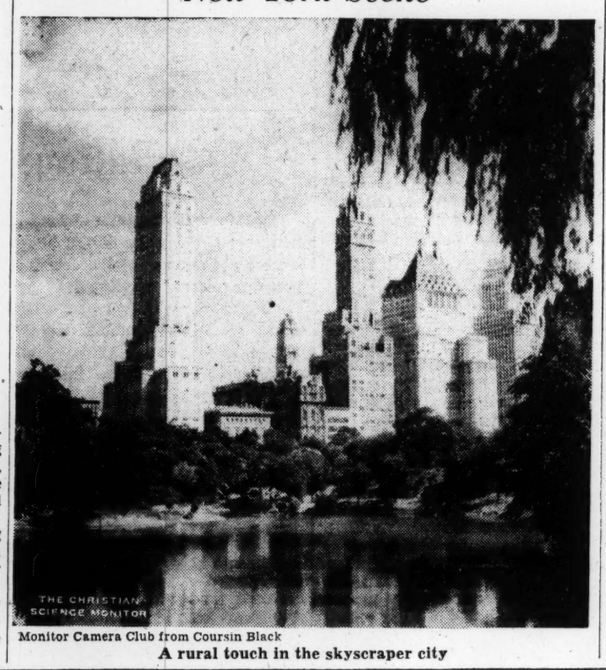
For Laughter

Spurgeon, the celebrated evangelist, was one day walking through the fields with a friend, Dr. Theodore Cuyler, when the latter told a story which caused Spurgeon to roar with laughter.

Suddenly he stopped laughing and said, "Theodore, let's get down on our knees and thank God for laughter."

And so, in a green meadow bright with sunlight, the two joyful Christians knelt down and gave thanks.

New York Scene



Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black

A rural touch in the skyscraper city

Daily Quotation

A MAN should be upright, not be kept upright.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Party Fun

Slicing Flour

This is an old stunt, but it never fails to bring a laugh at a party. Fill a medium-sized bowl with white flour, well pressed down. Now turn it out on a large plate or platter in the center of the table. On top of this mold of flour, gently lay a small ring. Now the object of the game is for each player, one at a time, to slice as much flour as possible from the mound without disturbing the ring.

Each player with a dinner knife cuts away a slice of flour until only a tall "tower" with the ring on top remains; and the hapless player to knock this down must pick up the ring in his teeth and win a booby prize!—R. R. S., Denver.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"A Place Where Two Seas Met"

In the graphic account which Luke, the compiler of the book of Acts, gives us of the hazardous voyage which he shared with Paul and others who were bound for Rome, we are informed that, "falling into a place where two seas met," the sailors "ran the ship aground" (Acts 27:41). So runs the translation favored by our Authorized Version.

The Greek phrase rendered "a place where two seas met" means more literally "a place of two seas," and the general consensus now is that the reference is to a hidden shoal. The sailors, eager in some way to escape from the force of the gale, had had it in mind to beach their ship in a sheltered cove (verse 39). For a time it seemed as though success would crown their efforts; but, striking the sunken reef with considerable force (for they were under full sail), their ship stuck fast and soon went to pieces.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"Don't you find that children brighten up the home?"

"Yes, our electric light bills are enormous."

Nice Work If You Can Get It

The new maid showed up for work late in the afternoon, so the mistress went ahead and got dinner herself, telling the maid to wash the dishes afterward.

When she finished doing the dishes, the maid summoned the mistress to the kitchen. "I just want to tell you that I'm perfectly satisfied with the job," she said. "You're a wonderful cook—and I'm going to stay!"

Home Made

Mrs. Jones (showing her guest a home-made radio): "My husband made the cabinet as well."

"Oh, did he work to a design?" asked the guest.

"No," said Mrs. Jones, "he made it out of his head and he's got enough wood left over for a small table."—Kentish Mercury.

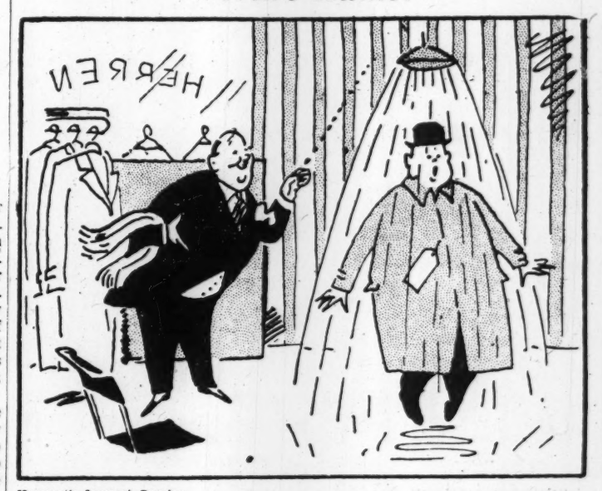
The Soft Answer

Mother (at tea): "Tommy, your hands are dirty!"

Tommy: "Yes, Mummy. I didn't wash them so's I'll be ready for gardening directly after tea."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Manly Manners

World's Humor



Hemmet's Journal, Sweden

"As you see, sir, the coat is perfectly waterproof!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Idea for a Christmas Present*

By LE PELLEY

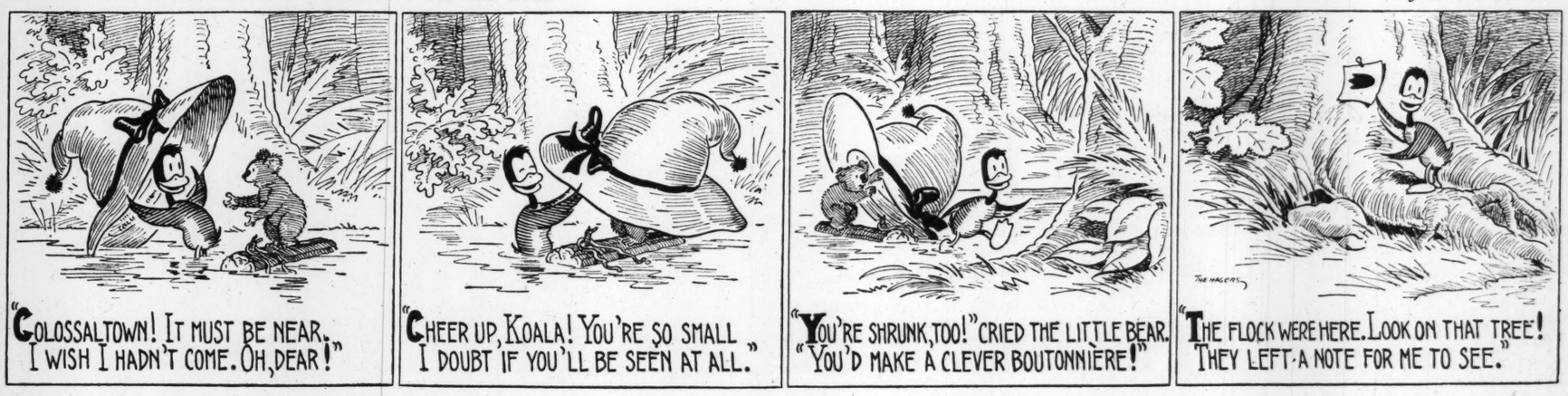
Hmmm — THERE'S ONE THING THE CLUB NEEDS! WE'VE HAD THAT OLD ROPE IN THE DOOR LONG ENOUGH!
HELLO, TUBBY — WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT?
OH.... NOTHING.. NOTHING...
BUT YOU WERE STARING AT THE CLUBHOUSE DOOR! WHAT'S WRONG?
TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE
GOOD NIGHT — WHEN IT GETS NEAR CHRISTMAS TIME A FELLOW CAN'T EVEN LOOK AT ANYTHING WITHOUT EVERYONE GETTING SUSPICIOUS
!!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why It's Me!*

The Boss started one of his ol' snow men today—
"Why do you waste time on such things, when you could be romping with me?" I wagged - But he went right on
So I decided to take a walk—
Imagine my surprise when I got back — The Boss hadn't made a snow man after all!
It was a "snow-ME"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Trail*

By THE HAGERS


"COLOSSAL TOWN! IT MUST BE NEAR. I WISH I HADN'T COME. OH, DEAR!"
"CHEER UP, KOALA! YOU'RE SO SMALL I DOUBT IF YOU'LL BE SEEN AT ALL."
"YOU'RE SHRUNK, TOO!" CRIED THE LITTLE BEAR. "YOU'D MAKE A CLEVER BOUTONNIERE!"
"THE FLOCK WERE HERE. LOOK ON THAT TREE! THEY LEFT A NOTE FOR ME TO SEE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Consumer Welfare

The "platform of American industry" announced at the convention of the National Manufacturers Association is shorter than most political platforms and well worth popular attention. It represents the essence of 700 industrialists' thinking as to right relationships with three great groups with which they deal: consumers, employees, investors.

Something also is said about that other group — government — and the need for fewer restrictions is pointed out. But the platform is primarily for self-guidance and it may be said at once that maintenance of this standard would remove most of the arguments for governmental interference. Particularly enlightened is the platform's recognition of the consumer: "Industrial management must recognize that upon the welfare of the consumer the welfare of all the other elements in the industrial economy depends."

When industry single-mindedly devotes itself to consumer welfare it is serving the largest general interest and promoting public welfare. Government as agent for the public then has little excuse for restricting industry. And consumers should see to it that government as their representative acts not to hamper industry, or to help one group of producers against another—usually to the consumer's cost —but only to encourage free enterprise and equal competition.

War and Social Reform

The ceaseless effort of social reformers to keep abreast of the times is the indispensable background of democracy. It is not only through the inevitable sacrifice of individual liberties that democracy suffers losses in wartime; perhaps more serious is the fact that the normal process of social reform has to be suspended.

The mental, moral and material well-being of all classes in a community is the justification of democracy, providing the inspiration which keeps it alive and active. But such well-being is not a static condition. It demands a constant wrestling with social maladjustments, with injustices, drawbacks and disabilities which the developing conscience of our time cannot tolerate.

To promote for the human race conditions better than those of the past requires accelerated legislation and administrative action. War checks that process. What is happening in Britain illustrates the effect. Ministers and Parliament are too busy to deal with large measures of social reform; the official machine is driven at top-speed for dealing with war-emergency tasks.

A year ago the British Parliament began to consider a most important measure, the Criminal Justice Bill, which had for its object the further humanization of the criminal law, and especially humane treatment of young offenders to keep them out of prison and give them the best possible chance to make good. This bill had been debated and amended at length in the House of Commons during the summer, and its chief features met with general approval from all parties. But it remained to take the bill through the report stage and to provide the administrative machinery for putting it, as soon as it became law, into force. The reforms it embodied are desirable and overdue. But they cannot be dealt with till after the war.

That is only one example. Many other reforms are suffering the same fate. At this moment when the machinery of elementary education has been thrown out of gear it is impossible to carry out the plans for extending the school-leaving age. It is fortunate indeed that great progress had been made before the war in slum-clearance, but the schemes for new building to prevent over-crowding are not completed—and these are now checked. In every direction there is urgent work waiting to be done, and demanding legislation, which must be postponed.

In some directions, it is true, there is unusual energy in combating evils which are thrust on the attention, as, for example, in providing for the welfare of workers in war-factories. But such efforts are mitigations only. The effect of war, even when fought with the noblest intentions, is to arrest social progress within nations, though it cannot be overlooked that the present war exists because of anti-social attitudes among nations and that these, too, must be corrected if all-round social progress is to be made.

Junior Listens In

How typical of American children are the 11-year-olds of a certain Missouri suburban school district who spend about one-half as much time listening to the radio every week as they spend in school? A study made by the principal of the school revealed further that 83 per cent of the programs the children tuned into had not been prepared for junior listeners. The study was based on records kept by the children themselves and there is no reason to believe the results, startling as they are, would be very different in similar communities.

With the radio encroaching so heavily on the time children have for activities of their own choice, the quality of programs becomes more than ever important. They should receive at least a measure of the careful thought and preparation given to school curricula.

There have been protests, now and again, from local organizations and individual parents, against sensational radio entertainment that has sent many a child to bed to grapple with nightmares and other unpleasant hallucinations. There are some attempts to provide wholesome, entertaining children's radio programs. But the problem of giving children radio entertainment that can be compared in quality with the educational and recreational facilities provided for them in other fields has not really been faced. This is an opportunity that women's organizations, citizenship groups, library associations and other cultural groups—all of which have a stake in childhood—might seize to the great benefit of the youth of the Nation.

The radio has a place in children's lives today. They need not be barred from using it. The challenge is to adults to provide junior radio programs of real recreational value that will be a creative and inspirational influence in children's lives. But even the best radio programs should not occupy so much of a child's leisure time as to interfere with outdoor games, reading and the hours that should be spent in companionship with parents.

Food Stamp Plan Catches On

Success of the food stamp plan introduced in Providence recently, and now urged for Boston by Mayor Tobin and the City Council, depends upon its general acceptance both by relief recipients and stores.

At present the Department of Agriculture is given certain customs receipts which it may use for the purchase of surplus farm commodities. These are now taken to various stations and there distributed to relief recipients free of charge.

The disadvantage of this system lies in the fact that one surplus commodity is usually distributed at a time. There may be, for example, a carload of oranges moved into Quincy this week, a carload of flour next week, or whatever the current surplus happens to be. In this way, it has been found, there is a tendency for those on the list to accumulate surpluses on their own account.

The stamp plan is designed to eradicate these errors. Under it, the relief recipient receives 50 cents' worth of surplus commodities for every dollar's worth of food he buys. The regular relief dollar is represented by four orange-colored stamps, the surplus commodities by two blue stamps.

Responsibility for distributing the surplus commodities is placed on grocers who are equipped to store the goods and issue them in quantities and varieties to meet the demand of recipients. So far, dealers have been willing to co-operate, expecting to profit enough from increased trade to pay them for handling the surplus.

That the plan is plain enough for all to grasp is indicated by the experience in Providence where the traffic was such as to require services of twelve interpreters for those speaking foreign languages.

Success stories stress the fact that the new head of the Erie Railroad started his railroad career as a section hand. But what the young reader should not overlook is that the same section hand was a graduate engineer.

Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition, it is disclosed, has taken along a 200-year calendar. With Polar nights six months long, this should last the party for—let's see—about 73,000 years!

The Fascist Grand Council repledges Italy to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Any more old axes to grind?

The Bookshelf

World Economic Survey

Increase in the risks and uncertainties of economic activity, restriction of private enterprise for peaceful purposes, enormous public outlay on armaments, and a rush of capital from Europe to the United States of America in search of safety, are outstanding features of recent old-world developments brought out in WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1938-39 (Geneva: The League of Nations. 6s.).

This comprehensive annual publication brings information up to the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. It furnishes not only an up-to-date synopsis of encyclopaedic studies made in the various departments of the Economic Intelligence Service at Geneva as concerned with the events of the past twelve months, but also those of other authoritative bodies, including, in particular, the International Labor Office. It has been prepared by Mr. J. E. Meade and contains also a preface by Mr. A. Loveday, director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department.

* * *

During the early months of 1939 the world was rapidly recovering from the depression of 1938. This recovery the report attributes, in part, to financial measures taken in the United States and elsewhere to stimulate lagging demand for goods and services, but even more to almost universal increase in expenditure on armaments and other war preparations.

The report makes an important distinction between growth of national indebtedness in Germany, Italy, and Japan compared with that of the United States. Whereas in the first-named group of countries such indebtedness has been for war purposes and has added little or nothing to national wealth, in the United States the money borrowed has been in large measure for public works and other enterprises for stimulating trade activity and employment.

Regarding the migration question the report suggests that the actual movement of peoples may not in the long run prove to be the only or even the best remedy for maladjustments of population. It points out that greater freedom in transfers of capital and international trade would also be helpful. Such a development, it says, would enable overpopulated areas to concentrate on production of commodities for which a large supply of labor gives the greatest advantages. It would also meet the difficulty which arises alike in absorbing immigrants in new localities and in compensating labor-supplying areas for having to support potential workers through all the years of childhood and youth when they are unproductive.

* * *

Concerning the German trade drive, the report finds that the autocratic methods employed by Herr Hitler have been less successful than the more liberal efforts in a similar direction made by such countries as Britain and the United States. In 1938, for example, the quantum of German exports was lower in relation both to the 1929 level and to that of 1932 than in the cases of Britain and the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Meade gives a formidable list of new sources of wealth obtained by Germany in territorial acquisitions in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

In conclusion the report points not only to the dependence of business activity upon increased confidence at the present time, but also to the need for arrangements to prevent economic collapse whenever the artificial stimulus now afforded by armament making comes to an end, as some day it assuredly must. E. C. C.

A Modern Nehemiah

Rations in Reminiscence

"Britain rations butter, bacon. . . ." The news brings back the Jubbit household, and since I am not one of the Jubbit household, but was merely privileged to be its guest for a few years, I feel particularly free to speak for it. The Jubbits were "common" people, of those uncommon "common" millions of England whose integrity, courage and nobility of character are something of a perpetual rebuke to me. No support of them will come from their own lips or pens, and little seems forthcoming from the lips or pens of their "betters," who might do much for them.

There are various recurrent scenes, among them Sunday morning and Mrs. Jubbit frying bacon. It was only on Sunday that the Jubbits had bacon, which may astonish those devoted readers of the English novel and the American tourist's diary, who always picture the English breakfast as pungent with an abundant platter of bacon. I can see that rationed rasher, torpedoed and salvaged and, when cooked, resolving itself into a limp curl of salty, leathery substance, and a panful of brine. Of course, it was "war bacon." The leathery curl was not to be snubbed, however, since it had taken the ration coupons of all of us to obtain it.

Sunday breakfast, after all, *was* rather special. The hens, though on a rationed diet of American maize, had presented us with a modest contribution, and there was half an egg apiece. On weekdays we had only a slice or two of what went by the name of bread, made just barely palatable by a semi-transparent spreading of margarine.

* * *

Sunday dinner was, naturally, an event. Pooling our entire supply of coupons, with none left over for the rest of the week, we usually had a joint, weighing all of two pounds before cooking. Sometimes we could tell that it was really beef, and sometimes we suspected, but we never said so, that it was horsemeat, for the "Verdun" shops were springing into being in all the markets, and a great many horses in France were making the supreme sacrifice. There was also Yorkshire pudding, containing one whole egg and the gill of skimmed milk from the local milkman's underfed cow.

Sunday tea was special, too. We had cooked prunes; they needed no sugar. And I could have Molly Appleyard over. Molly lived down the lane, and we colored pictures together. She could always be depended on to bring her own food—her two slices of dark bread, thinly margarined, and her own tea. The Jubbit type of child takes to tea the minute it lays aside the bottle, a glass of milk being only something to read about in stories.

Mr. Jubbit was a "doffer," and Mrs. Jubbit had been a weaver before she was married. Mr. Jubbit knew how to read without spelling the words out first, but Mrs. Jubbit had to use a magnifying glass, and take the words a letter at a time. So she read the news on Thursday, the day between baking and "fettling," and she was as well informed on politics as anybody in the land, saving possibly the Cabinet. She had not gone to school long enough to become a "scholard," having entered the mill at the age of nine. She would tell with considerable mirth of having to stand on a high stool to reach the bobbins, being "nobbut as big as six-penn north o' copper."

* * *

People of more prosperous circumstances could buy tinned food, but the Jubbits, who had never had anything but "staples," were almost entirely at the mercy of the ration coupons. They, however, were always ready to share, to the last crumb, whatever they had with those who had nothing. It was a rare and exciting experience to watch Mrs Jubbit carrying coals to some neighbor with a brood of little "childer" whose fuel ration had become exhausted, She would wait until Mr. Jubbit had gone off to work, then she would take the kitchen shovel, pile onto it the flaming coals, and run up the yard at full speed, to deposit the burning load in the neighbor's empty grate. After that she would return to her almost extinct fire and, puffing as if about to smother, remark, "Goodness, it's close in here." If my teeth chattered as I started for school I knew a good way to warm up, to run full tilt down Gibbet Lane and full tilt up Hawthorn Brow, the steepest hill that side of Calder Moor.

I sometimes wished Molly Appleyard could be present at the exciting performance of the fire-shifting, but we managed to share an experience now and then. Sometimes as we painted, on the kitchen table, the gas would begin to go out. "Happen we've used us ration up," Mrs. Jubbit would say. "Happen it's Zepps again," Mr. Jubbit would remark. If the buzzer followed we knew immediately. Under ordinary conditions I think there would still be a Mr. and Mrs. Jubbit. I think there would still be a Molly Appleyard, in Calder Moor, for they were of a stock which usually survives their customary, strenuous, peace-time conditions.

This may not be a propitious time to speak of the long-endured hardships of the Jubbits and the Appleyards. It is only that the rationing revives their memory, and that they are among those millions of the least vocal and the least culpable for that long train of historic events which moves strifeward, and I don't know why such authors as J. B. Priestley and Eric Knight, whose names I pick up at random, and who write so honestly about the Jubbits and the Appleyards, should not be encouraged to continue enlightening those who are more fortunate and who are naturally kind-hearted. Perhaps I am insufficiently informed, but their utterances do not appear to be vociferously applauded. PEARL STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

The Motive for Giving

By Frank L. Perrin

Even when most people everywhere are busy devising plausible excuses for giving, hoping that those chosen as recipients will be made happy, sober second thought compels us all to analyze our generous impulses. Do we give that others may be made grateful, or do we, in fact, make actual sacrifices in the hope that we may not be accused of withholding at a time when others are giving?

Thus there is posed, to be answered individually, a question that is not intended to be impertinent, but which is definitely pertinent. It need not trouble us for long. The traditional season of exchange is almost upon us. In a few days or a few weeks we can silence the query for another year. For all the months to come, until another year rolls around, we can give unobtrusively and freely according to the dictates of our individual hearts.

But there has been insinuated into our national economy, in aggravated form and tremendous proportion, the problem of promiscuous giving and increased, if not actually inordinate, expectancy. Dependency, after all, is a condition of rapid and unhealthy growth. In America, during the first years which followed the economic disturbance of 1929, it was generally believed that a little patience, a little wisdom, and a little understanding—all designed to bring accord where there was discord and co-operation where there was destructive rivalry, and to induce generosity where selfishness had ruled—would provide the time-tried and dependable remedy. But something went amiss.

* * *

Expert diagnosticians of the school of economic theorists told us that human nature had suddenly undergone a marked and radical change. This, it must be insisted, was an extravagant and untenable theory. This human quality, we have been taught to realize, is the same the world over. It has not changed.

But the human desire, the age-old hope, to have and to receive without effort and without service, has been aggravated and stimulated by the belief, and by the proclaimed doctrine, that those who have are the possessors of the things which rightfully belong to the have-nots. So general has become this belief, so eloquent have been those who have taught the false doctrine, that today, in free America, the opposing schools of economic thought seek only a means of pacifying, rather than uniting under a common banner, the opposing forces.

The people of the United States, if they are wise—and they are, generally speaking —will avail themselves, today and tomorrow, and before conditions become worse than they now are, of the opportunity to give notice to the leaders of both the major political parties that unnecessary and extravagant giving for promoting political advantage must stop. We stand at the threshold of a national campaign in which, it may be, the destiny of a free nation hangs suspended and in the balance. It has been proved, even to the satisfaction of its champions and former defenders, that neither industrial prosperity, production, and distribution nor peace between capital and labor, can be restored by any known process of pump-priming or promiscuous giving. Defeatism can never cure defeat and distrust.

* * *

Acknowledgment of the fallacy of processes recently employed may be wrung from the dissenters within the ranks of the political party now in power. But it will come grudgingly and apologetically. But in the camp of the traditional opponents of the party in power there should be no backwardness or hesitation in emphatically defining the issue. Yet there are indications that even among Republicans who will seek election to office at any price there are those who, as in 1936 and again in 1938, are willing to compromise by pledging themselves to further unwise spending and giving.

And this, after a brief tour not too far afield, brings us back to our starting point: Are we afraid to ask ourselves what, honestly and unequivocally, is our motive for giving? Individually, we can, probably without embarrassment, answer the question honestly. The impulse to give is an honest and commendable one. Let us nourish and encourage it. Truly it is more blessed to give, if we give in the true spirit, than to receive.

But such giving does not enrich us or those to whom we give, if that which is given is not our own or if we have no right to give the things bestowed. It is just here that the people who are the lawful custodians of the national resources should serve notice upon the leaders of both the great political parties that their stewardship is challenged and that an accounting is demanded.

The Wide Horizon

"....To Some Germans"

By John Masefield

Poet Laureate of England

In that Humanity which makes us brother,
In Art's annihilation of the night,
Our lights have shone upon and blessed each other
Our very souls have given each other light.

This is no idle boast or empty story;
One of the glories of the English race
Is, that we recognized Beethoven's glory,
And at his dying moment won his grace; . . .

And, of our Poet, we have heard you say
"We call him 'Unser Shakespeare'; he is ours;
We share him with you as we share the day,
The night, the seasons and the happy hours." . . .

Upon another morrow, if we strive,
Our links of Life, now broken, may unite,
Not each for each but both for all alive
Opening the other shutters for more light.

—From "Some Verses to Some Germans." Published and Copyrighted by The Macmillan Company, 1939.

Turkey and the Balkans

By Harold G. Laycock

ANKARA

Indications of a Turko-Italian *rapprochement* have been the surprise echo of Turkey's disappointment in Moscow, and observers are probing the issue.

War has not altered that fundamental dream of New Turkey's diplomacy which aims to prick all bubbles in the Balkan pot and brew a peninsula simmering harmoniously over the jets of Turkish initiative.

Towards such an outcome, this country has been the inspiration behind various approaches.

Its most sustained endeavor has been within the framework of the Balkan Entente, and as a member with no ax to grind, its leadership has been admitted and welcomed. Moreover, it is through the Entente that Turkey has come nearest to the achievement of its diplomatic ambitions, and actually at this moment of Turkey's renewed activity to seek a formula for Balkan unity only Bulgaria's exclusion prohibits the complete success of the scheme.

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It is because Turkey realizes Bulgaria has a case in its Dobrudja claims against Rumania—if not in its corridor demands from Greece—that this country some time ago was forced to recognize a very real obstruction and to abandon pursuit of a conclusion through the channels of the Entente, mined by Bulgarian persistence and Rumanian resistance. Thus in view of the obviously abortive efforts to construct a Bulgar-included Balkan Entente so long as Sofia's territorial demands were impossible to regulate, Shukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, got to work on a little theorem.

Turkey plus Yugoslavia, plus Greece, plus Rumania, minus Bulgaria, equaled the Balkan Entente; Turkey plus Rumania, plus Bulgaria, plus Russia, would equal a very useful Black Sea Entente, and Turkey plus Russia might equal a more pliable Rumania plus a more satisfied Bulgaria. If, Mr. Saracoglu argued, a new Black Sea Pact could secure Bulgarian adhesion, it could click discreetly into the incomplete grooves of the Balkan Entente and together the two accords could proclaim the unity of the Balkans.

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Mr. Saracoglu was working patiently on his idea when war thundered onto the scene.

Its first effects did not appear drastic. Russia's Polish adventure could be assumed to have protected the Balkans from imminent German aggression. Italian neutrality guaranteed the integrity of Greece's frontier. Yugoslav intervention produced a promising relief in Hungaro-Rumanian tension. In the exigency of the crisis, the Balkan Peninsula was receptive to suggestions for solidarity as rarely before, and Ankara was all set to work wonders with its diplomacy.

But that was before Mr. Saracoglu had his illusions shattered in Moscow, before he was cognizant of the role designed for his country by the draftsmen of the Kremlin and of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Chagrined by the knowledge that Turkey was supposed to come to heel as a Russo-German puppet, Mr. Saracoglu had to pigeonhole his Black Sea pact. And, realizing that the limitations of the Balkan Entente remained unchanged, Ankara considered once again the prospects of a united peninsula in the light of new events.

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Whatever its conclusions, observers here were not slow to note the sudden significant change of front in Turkey's sentiments towards Italy. While Rome's new London Ambassador, Signor Giuseppe Bastianini, was impressing Whitehall with his country's qualifications to establish Balkan equilibrium, officialdom here shot a swift order to the Turkish press to terminate its months-long campaign against Signor Benito Mussolini's Fascism. Rome, it was at once speculated, had been chosen to replace Moscow in co-ordinating towards the fulfillment of Turkey's dream.

The plan may be, say some guesses, for Turkey to undertake the attainment of stability in the Black Sea region, while Italy simultaneously crusades to weld mutual confidence in the West. Then Rome and Ankara would usher their two influence-zones into a single unit of tolerant politics.

It may be that a new and vigorous raid against the resistability of inter-Balkan co-operation has already been launched in Ankara, day and night factory of many such sorties. What can be said with every measure of confidence is that a Turkish reconnaissance, whether over the Palazzo Venezia or not, is already in flight.